

The Worker

National
Edition

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I Saw the Horror Of Ellis Island

— See Magazine Page 4 —

Vol. XVII, No. 36

28

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In 2 Sections, Section 1

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section inside

10 Months on Ellis Island

Martin Young, political prisoner, bares the horrors of America's first concentration camp.

Can U.S.-USSR Live in Peace?

A Moscow magazine, The News, replies to the New York Times on the most momentous question of our time.

The Truth About Katyn

Congressional war provokers have refurbished the Nazi fable about this massacre of Polish prisoners, a crime which the Nazis themselves committed and then sought to pin on the USSR.

A Letter from Steve Nelson

The indomitable Pennsylvania Communist leader writes to Howard Fast from prison.

The Women of Wu Village

A story of New China.

Also Columns, Features

Items of interest on labor, women, letters from shops
IN THE MAGAZINE

YOU'RE PAYING MORE FOR WAR THAN FOOD

— See Page 3 —

STRIKERS PICKET UNION-BUSTING HEARINGS OF UN-AMERICANS

CHICAGO. CHICAGO UNIONISTS brand the House Un-American Committee as "strikebreakers" as they opened their appearance here this week and told them in strong terms to "clear out of Chicago."

The committee confirmed this accusation by their attacks on the striking Farm Equipment Workers and on the Packinghouse Workers who are without a union contract and ready for strike action.

The first days of the hearing found the committee members squirming in their seats as definitely hostile workers packed the hearing room and staged a turbulent demonstration around and inside the federal building.

There was broad support from many unions and other organizations for the militant unionists who were subpoenaed and for such figures as Dr. Edward U. Condon, noted physicist who was recalled by the committee to face another smear.

PICKETS thundered their defiance and hatred of the committee, virtually bringing the hearing to a standstill at several points. These protest demonstrations revealed the deep enmity of the workers against this committee which for 14 years has promoted thought-control, victimized the labor movement and the Negro people, harassed liberals and progressives, driving many of them to prison, loss of their livelihood and even their lives.

With typical red-baiting and smear tactics, the committee called such witnesses as Lee Lundgren, ousted UE local leader, now on the IUE staff in California and a confirmed stoolpigeon.

A joint statement by the UE district leaders branded the committee as "strikebreakers" whose main purpose here is to wreck the current strike of 30,000 International Harvester workers, members of both UE and UAW.

They charged that the committee's move into Chicago "is part of a plot to label as treason the advocacy of a higher standard of living."

THE STATEMENT by Ernest DeMaio, Gerald Fiedle, Grant Oakes, and Dewitt Gilpin, UE district leaders, pointed out that "this is the third Harvester strike that this committee has tried to break."

"The attack of the company and this committee upon the bona fide union objectives of our union," they said, "is also an attack upon the striking UAW members and the many other trade unions in the Chicago area who seek wage increases."

"They demand that the labor movement accept in silence the high taxes and high prices of a war in which the poor get poorer and the rich get richer."

Chairman Wood opened the hearing with a defensive statement denying that the committee's purpose is either to break strikes or to indulge in racist incitement.

He immediately called Lund-

gren, who is now on the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers staff in California. Under questioning by committee counsel Frank Tavenner, Lundgren rolled off names of scores of unionists who he said were Communists, also laying the basis for possible frameup prosecutions of UE local leaders who he said signed Taft-Hartley affidavits and remained active in the Communist Party.

THE HEARING ROOM was jammed and the corridor outside echoed with the chanted slogans of hundreds of pickets. "Lee Lundgren — Stoolpigeon" the pickets

chanted as the committee's witness sat flustered and red-faced on the stand.

Lundgren, at each question, turned to UAW attorney Harold A. Katz for the answer. Tavenner, however, had difficulty trying to build up a picture of domination of UE locals by Communists.

Lundgren said he was a member of the Communist Party and was expelled from both the party and the union in January, 1950. Tavenner was obviously vexed when Lundgren declared that he had been instructed by the Communist Party to follow its guidance "even

(Continued on Page 8)

The Un-Americans Arrive!



Korea Peace Ballots Roll Off Presses

THE FIRST QUARTER-MILLION ballots in the National Peace Referendum were off the press this week in the full-scale launching of a drive to record the stand of many millions of Americans on the question of ending the Korean war now.

The nationwide referendum is being conducted under the slogan, "Peace in Korea by Election Day" and under the joint sponsorship of a long list of citizens prominent in every walk of life and the American Peace Crusade.

In shops, factories, on busy street corners and throughout hundreds of communities across the nation, millions of Americans in the next weeks will be asked to record their vote on the question of a Korean peace now, in order thereby to press the candidates for major public office to pledge to end this conflict which the majority of the people oppose.

THE VERY FIRST BALLOTS in the national referendum were cast in a Detroit park on Sunday, Aug. 25, when the Michigan Peace Council put up a big, bright blue ballot box at its picnic there. Three hundred people, most of them in the park for their own family picnics, quickly cast their votes in the Peace balloting, and the idea of the referendum itself won warm approval from passers-by.

This has been the general response from people everywhere

who welcome the opportunity for the American people, in an organized way, to put themselves on record on this most vital question confronting the nation.

Fyke Farmer of Nashville, Tenn., a leader of the World Federalists' movement, and a member of the American Council for World Federalism, who is sponsoring the referendum, commented that the "plan for a national straw vote for peace is ingenious and ought to be something that could be accomplished because there is no question that the American public would like to get out of the Korean war."

HUGH BRYSON, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards and also a sponsor, asserted that "overwhelming sentiment exists for stopping the Korean war," adding approval for the "idea of a straw vote."

John T. Gojack, president of the United Electrical Workers District 9, wrote from Fort Wayne, Ind., that "there is certainly the broadest unity among the American people" on the "question of peace." He declared that "it is impossible to do too much on such a worthwhile project" as the peace referendum.



ASKING BOYCOTT of Bumble Bee products, striking members of Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union picket Astoria, Ore., plant of Columbia River Packers Association. Fishermen struck in protest against canning monopoly's repeated cuts in fish prices.

Soviet CP Congress to Chart Policy for Peace and Plenty

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE RECENT announcement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the 19th Congress of the Party will be convened on Oct. 5 has aroused a storm of conjecture, rumor-mongering and downright slander from the ruling circles of our country.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held a meeting in Moscow recently and resolved to call the regular Congress. It decided on the main problems confronting the people of the USSR, very probably discussed these problems and their solutions, named the persons to report the burden of this discussion to the Congress, and fixed the order of business.

This order of business, which the Congress can amend as it chooses, is proposed to consist of five matters. First will come the report of the Central Committee by its secretary, G. M. Malenkov. The second item is a report of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party, by its chairman, P. G. Moskatov. Next, the Congress will take up the draft directives concerning the Soviet Union's fifth Five-Year Plan, as reported by the chairman of the State Planning Commission, M. Z. Sabourov. The fourth item proposed will be changes in the Party rules, as reported by N. S. Khrushchev. And the Congress will conclude with the election of the central bodies of the Party.

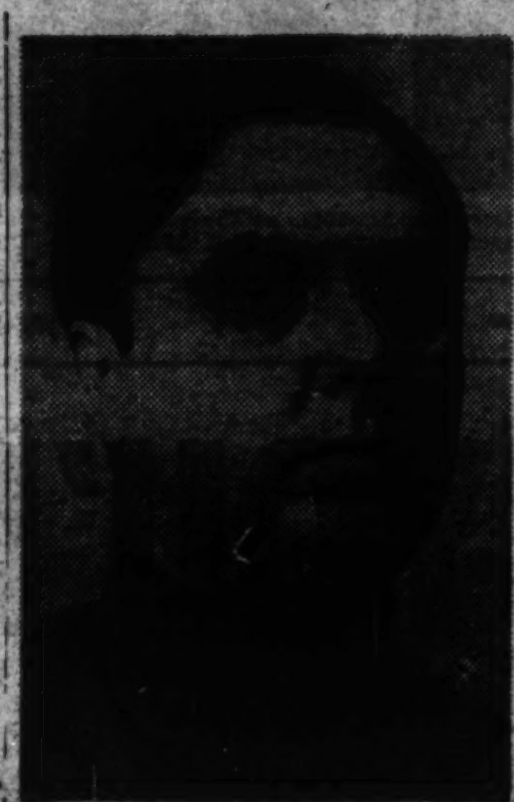
In addition to announcing the convening of the 19th Congress of the Party and the proposed order of business, the Central Committee had published in full and widely circulated its proposals regarding the fifth Five-Year Plan and the amended rules of the Party.

TRANSLATED TEXTS of these documents were published in the United States by the New York Times, in its issues of Aug. 21 and 23. Condensed and highly inspired versions of the meaning and implications of these documents, as well as the announcement of the Congress and its order of business, have been carried by most metropolitan newspapers subscribing. However, except for those newspaper readers who read the texts as published in the Times, the American people have been misinformed about this important event and the great work it will undertake.

The wire service versions of the meaning of the Congress and the work set before it, and even the New York Times' interpretation of these events, have managed to convey impressions ranging from the grotesque to the ridiculous.

FIRST, THE CONGRESS is represented as being called to arrange Stalin's succession. The wishful thinkers added their bit of rumor-mongering with the old chestnut about Stalin's "bad health" and "probable retirement."

Great significance was attached to the fact that the reporter of the



MALENKOV

Central Committee's views will be Malenkov. And it is now decided in the editorial rooms of the American millionaire press that Stalin's successor is to be Malenkov. Some very wise and deep-thinking scribe remembered that in the picture of the last big affair in Red Square, Malenkov had stood on the reviewing stand next to Stalin. Whereupon another equally wise and deep-thinking hack recalled that at a certain banquet at such and such a time, Stalin had been standing very close to Molotov, while Beria was peering over his shoulder. This could only mean, according to this oracle, that one could not dismiss Molotov and Beria from the "race."

That certain wise men among the bourgeois philosophers in our country seriously believe there is a "race" for Stalin's position was confirmed later by news reports which describe a "struggle for power" which may lead to bloodshed in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

BUT IF SUCH ASSININITY borders on the hilarious, there is another kind that will bring no laughter to Americans anxious for a restoration of peaceful relations with the Soviet Union. This is the deliberate attempt to characterize the Congress as a move toward war, the fifth Five-Year Plan as a war mobilization plan, and the amended Party rules as a move to "tighten the Communist grip on the population."

To be sure, the Congress will discuss the world situation with its implications of war danger for the Soviet people. No American who saw, heard or read accounts of what went on at the conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties, the denunciation of the "Communist conspiracy," the hysterical insults and slanders directed at the Soviet Union, the brazen boasts of what "we" are going to do to the Soviet Union—no American who witnessed these things will be surprised in the least if the Communists of the

Soviet Union take note of what is being said and done by the ruling circles of our country. The surprise would come if all this went unheeded there. Nor would the American people regard themselves as instantly periled if, taking such heed, the Congress acted to strengthen the defenses of the Soviet Union.

HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, having been told that such defense preparations are really "plans for aggression" against us in Wichita, Kansas, or Back Bay, Maine, will be relieved to know that the fifth Five-Year Plan's chief concern is to carry through the gradual transition from Socialism into Communism. And since the prerequisite for this, economically, is a surplus of all the commodities the Soviet people need, the Five-Year Plan's main goal is to create this surplus in consumers' goods. To that end, as Joseph Clark reported from Moscow in last week's Worker, the fifth Five-Year Plan envisages vast quantitative increases and qualitative improvements in virtually every type of commodity. Moreover, it envisages an expansion of total output so vast as to quickly overtake and surpass, the production of the leading capitalist countries, including our own United States.

Now, despite the war scare manufactured by our wise leaders over this plan, they are really scared and we should be the last ones in the world to help them conceal it. But what they fear most is not the straw bogey-man of a Soviet war threat which they have invented, but the competition of socialist production. For the ruling circles of our country know in their heart, no matter how much they scream and rant about the virtues of "free enterprise," that capitalism—yes, especially American capitalism—is now less efficient than socialism. And even more than they fear this fact, they fear the American people's realization of it. For that realization spells their exit as a class.

As for the proposed rules changes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, they seem to this observer to open the Party's ranks to millions of the Soviet people "from the working class, the working peasants and working intelligentsia," while simultaneously strengthening the influence and work of the Party among the people. Clearly, there is no comfort in this development either for our ruling circles. Hence their distortion of the truth.

Gov't OK's Pay Hike For Flight Engineers

WASHINGTON.—A special government board Friday recommended a 10 percent wage increase for flight engineer of Trans World Airlines and a \$50 a month boost for similar employees of Northwest Airlines.

British Labor Asks Ban on Germ Warfare

MARGATE, England.—The British Trades Union Congress, representing 8,000,000 organized workers, last week adopted a resolution denouncing the use of bacteriological warfare and calling on British delegates to the United Nations to work for its ban. The resolution, passed over the opposition of the top TUC bureaucracy, was viewed by the latter as a condemnation of U.S. government methods in waging war on Korea.

Sir Vincent Tewson, secretary-general of the TUC, complained, in evident reference to the Congress majority's belief that Gen. Clark's forces have used germ warfare:

"I say without any fear of contradiction that if there had not been a spate of propaganda on germ warfare in Korea in the last few months that resolution would not have been on the agenda."

ily conceded that if germ warfare were not being used, no protest would be required.

The TUC also heard delegates denounce Gen. Dwight Eisenhower. A number of speakers charged the Republican presidential candidate had made it quite clear that the purpose of U. S. rearmament is a war of aggression against the Soviet Union, China and eastern Europe.

Speakers contrasted the desire of the average American for peace with the war plans of American big business and its political spokesmen.

One speaker, Joe Scott, moving the adoption of a resolution calling for reduction of armaments and of UN controls, reflected a widely-held sentiment that the Soviet Union would have attacked long ago if it were the aggressor. Washington propaganda holds it to be. He contrasted the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions with the gigantic arms program pressed by Eisenhower.

However, by majorities in excess of two-thirds of the membership strength represented by the delegates, the Congress supported

their program of the rightwing bureaucrats for massive British rearmament.

By a vote of 5,597,000 to 1,450,000, the Congress endorsed the bureaucrats' statement, which declares that "the greatest possible measure of rearmament must be carried out within the limits of our power to find the means."

On Sunday, 38 unions representing 3,000,000 workers, decided to ban all overtime and all piece-work over a set limit, in order to back the wage demands rejected by employers.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
on the occasion
of her Sixty-second Birthday, from
North Irish men and women as a token of
admiration and esteem for her championship of right-
eousness, devotion to the cause of Peace among nations
and the liberation of oppressed lands from Imperialism.

AND OH! IT WERE A GALLANT DEED
TO SHOW BEFORE MANKIND
HOW EVERY RACE AND EVERY CREED
MIGHT BE IN LOVE COMBINED —
MIGHT BE COMBINED, YET NOT FORGET
THE SOURCE FROM WHENCE IT ROSE,
AS, FILLED BY MANY A RIVULET
THE STately SHANNON FLOWS.

THOMAS DAVIS

[illegible]

Belfast, August '52

REPRODUCED ABOVE is a hand-lettered scroll of birthday greetings sent to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn by a group of workers in Northern Ireland. It will be presented to Miss Flynn at the Freedom Picnic next Sunday, Sept. 14, at Castle Hill Gardens, 2 Castle Hill Ave., Bronx.

HARLEM RECALLS FIGHTING BEN DAVIS AS HE FACES 49th BIRTHDAY IN JAIL

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

"THERE'S A LOT OF DIFFERENCE in giving cake to children in the streets on one birthday, and spending another in jail for doing things that will help the same kids and their parents and friends.

No doubt former Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, as he sits in his cell in Terre Haute Federal Prison this Sept. 8 on his 49th birthday will recall that day.

It was a windy September day in 1947 when then Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, having a good time with hundreds of Harlem children at his birthday party, cut a huge cake and handed each child a mouth-watering piece.

Two years later, Ben Davi along with 10 other Communist colleagues were battling a hideous frameup in the crown at Foley Square where the government was trying them for "conspiring to teach and advocate" overthrow of the government.

And today, five years later, the frameup has worked, and the man who became a by-word in Harlem because of his fights on its behalf and his love and devotion to the children—sits in a jail facing four more years of loneliness.

Born in Dawson, Georgia, Sept. 8, 1903, Davis had seen KKK crosses burned on his father's property. He had gone to segregated "tumble down rural school," he said during the trial. "Later in



BEN DAVIS

Atlanta he attended Morehouse Academy and College.

He attended Amherst College in Massachusetts and finished law at Harvard. At Amherst when he sought to join the musical club it was decided he couldn't because during southern-trips he might cause embarrassment. And at Harvard he was jmcrowed in the Harvard Law Club. At Amherst he played varsity football for three years, played a violin in the college orchestra and sang in the choir.

BACK IN ATLANTA to begin his law practice, Davis saw an account of the case of Herndon who had been arrested under an old law when he led a demonstration of hungry people in Atlanta. He offered his services to the International Labor Defense. The Communist Party was organizing mass protests around the case.

"In the course of my association and discussion with the Communists," Davis later wrote in his pamphlet "why I became a Communist" "I found the only rational and realistic path to the freedom which burns in the breast of every Negro. It required only a moment to join, but my whole lifetime as a Negro American prepared me for it."

Davis further told how he was impressed by the Communists militant and uncompromising fight... for the freedom and equal rights of Negro Americans..." And after he joined he got in that fight—and will return to it as he promised from the speaker's ladder a few days before he was sent to jail.

In 1943 after his election to the City Council, Davis was always fond of telling how his father, the late Ben Davis, Sr., a life long Republican and former GOP national committee member had to take back his jest that "you Communists are always running for something but you never catch it."

on the SCOREBOARD

No Question About N.L. Rookie of Year

By **LESTER RODNEY**

ALONG ABOUT THIS TIME
in September fans start thinking
—and sometimes even arguing
—about the individual player
awards, the two Rookies of the
Year and the two Most Valu-
able Players.

Last season, to refresh the memory, the official rookie awards went to Willie Mays of the Giants and Gil McDougald of the Yanks. The latter was the cause of a big rhubarb, since most fans, and most sports writers, thought Orestes Minoso of the White Sox was the A. L.'s top first year man, a contention amply supported by the statistics. In the poll conducted by 'Sporting News' of the entire membership of the Baseball Writers Association, Minoso won hands down. The "official" award is made by a selected committee of the writers.

The "Most Valuable" were Roy Campanella of the Dodgers and Larry Berra of the Yanks and there wasn't much argument here. Campy, whom even Berra-supporters concede to be the top catcher of his time, was generally regarded as the game's Most Valuable.

This year, perhaps the most certain of the four awards is Brooklyn pitcher Joe Black as National League Rookie of the Year. And if Chicago's Hank Sauer has a poor September and Black keeps on with his phenomenal relief pitching, why the rookie from Plainfield, N.J. may be in line for the league's Most Valuable too, though a pitcher doesn't often rate this one.

WORKER READERS may recall a Scoreboard in April devoted to an interview with the then virtually unknown Joe Black. The tall 27-year-old Negro star, who is a graduate of Morgan State and a veteran of three year's Army service in World War II, hardly was thinking of himself as an ace relief specialist in April. In the first place he had only one year of organized ball in back of him and was "just learning to pitch." For another, rookies rarely become great relief artists, since the main requirements are control, poise and experience.

Joe Black had the control and the poise. He had another important essential for the job, courage. And his high intelligence, application to mastering a job, and ability to quickly absorb the subtleties from the smart pitchers on the staff and in the league made up for his lack of experience. He also was fortunate of course, in having a catcher like Campanella to help his development.

It was almost a month before Black's value began to sneak up on Manager Dressen. Until a day in Chicago in June, he had been thrown into "mop up" roles in one sided defeats and no particular attention was paid to the string of innings he compiled without yielding an unearned run. The day in Chicago saw starter Ben Wade falter typically in the 8th with Brooklyn ahead 3-2. For the first time Black came into a close game. With the potential tying run on 3rd, he fanned Eddie Mixis

1945, and his record for the two terms was one of constant battling for better conditions in Harlem and for a better deal for working people. He spoke fearlessly for peace when all others were barking for war.

Davis promised the people of Harlem his fight for them would go on though he was imprisoned. And today that promise is being

and went on to retire the Cubs in the 9th to save the game, fanning two dangerous left handed hitters, Dee Fondy and Toby Atwell, to end it. You may remember hearing the cheers over the radio from the half of the Wrigley Field customers who root for the Dodgers against the home team.

That was his start as a relief ace. As of this writing, Black has won eleven and lost two—making him the second winningest Dodger pitcher and without having started a single game! But this statistic is not the real story. Says Dressen: "As far as I'm concerned his record is really 20-3. I know of nine games he directly saved for us in addition to the 11 he got credit for. And I can remember only one he's blown."

BLACK IS EASILY the most important member of the pennant-bound Brooklyn pitching staff. He rates a tremendous bonus raise way over his puny \$6,000 contract. There are few if any harder workers in the game. Although most of his relief jobs are of short duration, he is always on call, warming up many times he is not needed. And since Dressen no longer wastes his ace in any but a tight situation where the Dodgers have a chance to win, every time he comes in to pitch (44 times to date) he is in a crisis situation and has to bear down with everything he has from the first pitch.

In style as a relief pitcher, Black is more like Joe Page, ex-Yankee fireman, than Hugh Casey, former Dodger relief ace (though Page is a lefthander and Casey was a righthander). Black throws hard and he throws strikes. The "small hitters" don't get many hits off him. He overpowers them with his controlled speed. And there are a lot of "small hitters" in every batting order. He does all right with the "big hitters" too, as his record shows. Joe has only a dinky little curve, due to a stiff middle finger on his right hand, the result of an Army accident, which prevents him from throwing a normal curve. Players tell me he is not as blindingly fast as Allie Reynolds, Don Newcombe and such. But when you throw as hard as Black does, and throw it low or high with impeccable control, you don't have to be any faster.

The son of a Plainfield auto mechanic, Jos is married and has a daughter and a son. He recalls starting to play ball at seven when he picked up discarded bats broken by the men and cut them in half "because I didn't know then that they made little bats for kids." A psychology major at Morgan State on an athletic scholarship and the GI Bill, he hopes to take some post graduate courses at Chicago U. starting this winter.

Chicago fellow students will be saying good-morning to the National League's Rookie of the Year . . . and the way a lot of Dodgers are thinking, to a man who also helped pitch Brooklyn to its first World Series victory.

remembered by many registered voters who have signed petitions to put him on the ballot of the Freedom Party to run for State Assemblyman.

Others have signed petitions urging President Truman to grant Davis amnesty. "He's been in jail long enough" as one housewife put it, seems to sum up the sentiment in and around Harlem.

AFL, NAACP Fought Judge Who Turned Down Appeal of Baltimore Smith Act Defendants

TWENTY-TWO YEARS AGO the American Federation of Labor and the NAACP took up the cudgels in a bitter but successful fight to keep off the Supreme Court bench a judge they denounced as a reactionary enemy of Labor and the Negro people. A little more than a month ago, that same judge—John J. Parker of North Carolina—presiding over the U. S. court of appeals for the Fourth Circuit, handed down a decision upholding the frameup conviction of the Baltimore Smith Act defendants.

The "crime" of the defendants was that they had fought for ending the war in Korea. They had supported labor's demands for higher wages and better working conditions. They had battled for the rights of the Negro people.

What justice could they expect from a crusted Tory whose life history is a record of open and unashamed struggle to prohibit Negroes from voting and to prevent workers from joining trade unions.

IT WAS HERBERT HOOVER

who, in 1930, as President of the United States nominated Parker for the Supreme Court. It was John L. Lewis, William Green and Walter White who led the fight against his confirmation.

Green declared at that time that Judge Parker had sought to make a crime of "peaceful persuasion, free assembly and free speech."

As Circuit Court Judge, Parker in 1927 upheld a sweeping anti-labor injunction in the notorious Red Jacket Coal Company case in which United Mine organizers were permanently forbidden to enter Logan and Mingo counties, West Virginia, to organize coal miners. In that decision Parker gave judicial approval to the so-called "yellow dog contract" under which employers at that time were binding their workers never to join a union.

John L. Lewis, in opposing Parker's elevation to the Supreme Court, said to the Senate: "Why lay another lash across the tortured shoulders of the struggling mine workers by placing in a position of vastly increased power a man who would operate American

industry with bondservants."

Green testified before a Senate committee that Parker "has shown a judicial state of mind which betrays a bias in favor of powerful corporations and against the interest of the people. . . . Judge Parker placed property rights above and superior to human rights."

More than a thousand letters and telegrams poured into the Senate from trade unions and Negro organizations protesting Parker's appointment.

The NAACP submitted more than a hundred affidavits from North Carolina Negroes showing that as a Republican candidate for governor of the state and as leader of the North Carolina GOP, Parker had sought to deprive Negro voters of the franchise. He had urged an amendment to the state constitution to include the notorious "grandfather clause" which other southern states had used to rob the Negro people of the right to vote.

"If I should be elected governor of North Carolina and find that my election was due to one Negro vote, I would immediately resign,"

Parker was quoted as saying in a campaign speech.

"THE NEGRO AS A CLASS does not desire to enter politics," Parker stated. "The Republican Party of North Carolina does not desire him to do so. We recognize the fact that he has not yet reached the stage in his development when he can share the burdens and responsibilities of government. . . . The participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and a danger to both races."

These statements were made by Parker in 1920. But 10 years later when the Negro people recalled them in Parker's record and opposed his appointment to the Supreme Court, they were visited by Parker's crowd and threatened with force and violence if they continued their opposition.

A New York Times headlined the story in its edition of April 25, 1930, as follows: "Walter White says Parker men threaten North Carolina Negroes to keep quiet."

White telegraphed Gov. Gardner in Raleigh demanding protection for Negro citizens who opposed Parker's nomination or who refused to sign testimonials for the

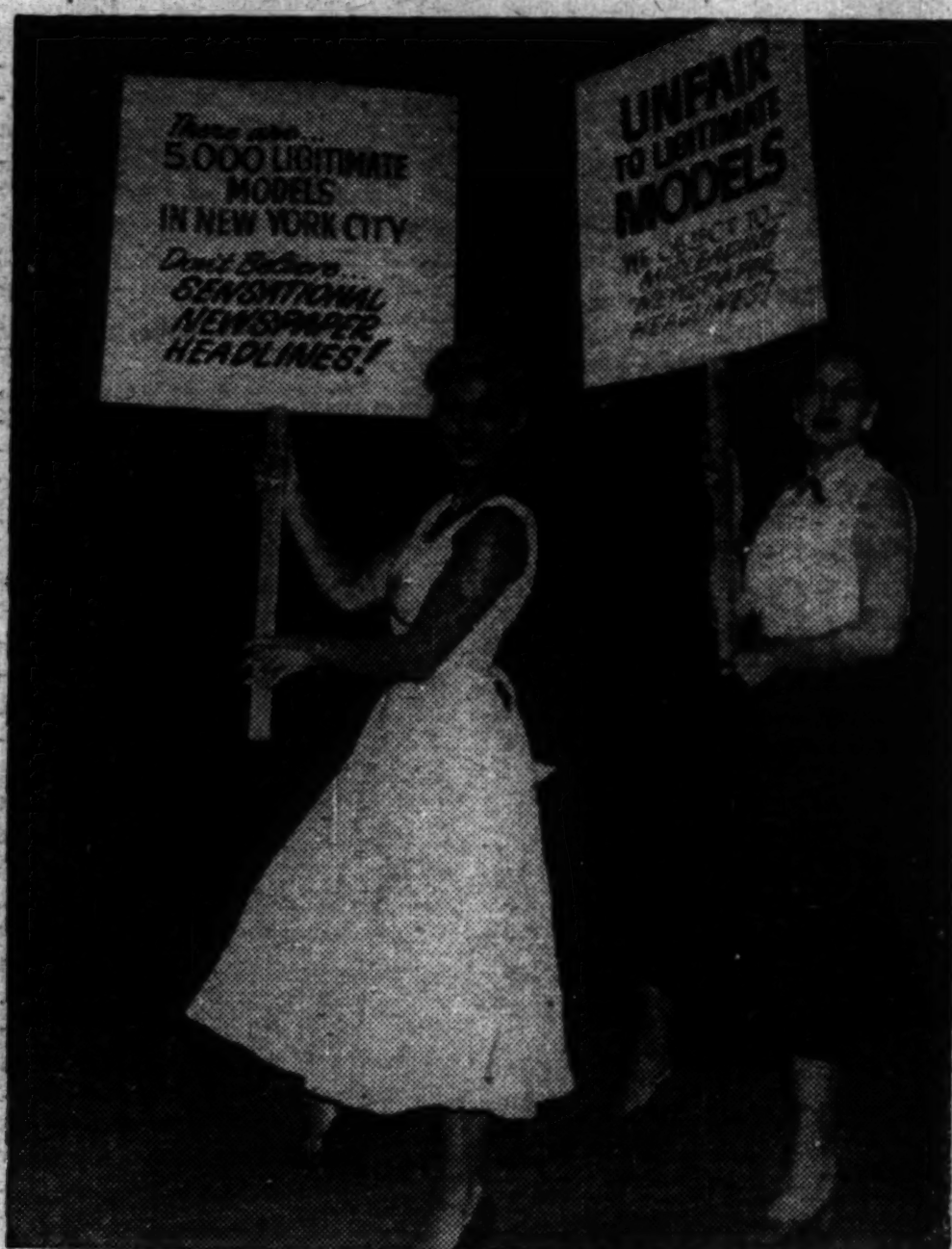
anti-Negro judge requested by his white henchmen.

THE ANGRY PROTESTS of labor, the Negro people and the liberal elements carried the day and Parker failed to get the coveted seat on the Supreme Bench. But he has continued to occupy a judgeship in the Court of Appeals from which he has been able to impose his reactionary prejudices upon the states of the Fourth Circuit.

Only a few months ago he issued a ruling dismissing a challenge to the jimcrow school system of North Carolina.

His decision in the Baltimore Smith Act case was what might have been expected from a sworn enemy of democracy. It held that mere membership in the Communist Party was evidence of guilt for "conspiring to overthrow the government." It held explicitly that the First Amendment protection of the rights of a free press did not extend to Marxist classics.

As William Green declared 22 years ago, Judge Parker has ruled to make a crime of "peaceful persuasion, free assembly and free speech."



CLAIMING WIDELY publicized vice probe of New York "call girls" is unfair to legitimate working models, Christine Christy and Arden Murray picket district attorney's office.

UNION-BUSTING HEARINGS

(Continued from Page 1) if it meant getting fired from the UE staff."

The two-hour testimony of Lundgren, however, settled down into a dull recitation of names of unionists who he said he knew to be Communists because he "attended meetings with them."

THE HUGE turnout of workers came mainly from the picket lines

at the International Harvester plants here. The entire Chicago loop rang with their chants as they ringed the federal building and staged a meeting on its steps. They carried signs reading: "What's Red About a Raise?" "Go Home, Un-Americans."

Some of them carried a coffin with the inscription, "Help bury the Un-American Committee."

WIN JOBS FOR NEGROES

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The Florence fair employment practices committee recently announced that hiring of three Negroes, two of them cashiers, had been won from the Central Market.

No Negroes were employed in front of store jobs by the market prior to the committee's long campaign.

Mrs. Eleanor Tyson and James

Burford, co-chairmen of the committee, said "Our year and a half old campaign is beginning to pay off in one victory after another for fair hiring. The recent buyers' strike at Best Buy Market ended when a Negro cashier was hired."

"This has proved to the employers of the Slauson-Manchester area that the people won't stand for the continuation of job discrimination."

Petition Goals for Davis, Gerson Go Over the Top

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK CITY registered a smashing victory for democratizing peace voters throughout the nation this week.

By filing nominating petitions on Friday for Benjamin J. Davis, imprisoned victim of the Smith Act, and Simon W. Gerson, defendant against the thought-control terror statute in Foley Square, as candidates for public office, the Negro masses of Harlem and the Jewish, Italian, Negro and Irish workers of Brooklyn, spoke for the American people in every nook and cranny of the country. They made it unmistakably clear that neither war hysteria, repression, threats nor frame-up persecutions will deter them from defending their precious liberties.

But they went beyond this. The

sade for peace.

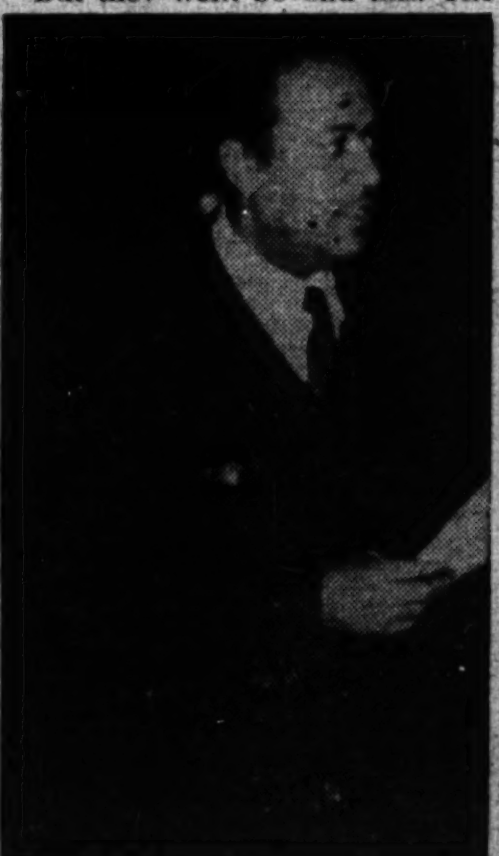
THE FERMENT among the voters, reflected by their warmth and response to the Davis and Gerson canvassers, and the swift completion of nominating petition goals, also showed their readiness to strike election blows against the twin-engine steamroller of the Eisenhower-Stevenson and Truman-Dulles war machines. In both campaigns hundreds of workers who discussed the issues with canvassers expressed disgust, fear and anger at the bipartisan conspiracy and revealed a readiness to act on local issues.

In Harlem's 11th A.D. more than 3,000 voters signed the Freedom Party nominating petitions for Benjamin J. Davis. The signatures were those of Democrats, Republicans, Liberals, American Laborites and independent voters.

From Aug. 1 to Labor Day the people of Harlem through their signatures made a daily pledge to fight for peace and wrote out their opposition to the thought-control hysteria which has made Davis an imprisoned victim of the infamous Smith Act. The Davis Freedom Party signature drive echoed the amnesty campaign which preceded it and the cry "Free Ben Davis" rang through Harlem with renewed fervor and determination.

Both the Davis and Gerson campaigns—the latter a whirlwind 12-day door-to-door drive which topped by far the required 3,000 nominating signatures—brought the major election issues directly into the homes of thousands of voters. Workers, middle-class and professional citizens, small homeowners and merchants, tenants, consumers, knew that Davis was a Negro Communist leader, knew that Gerson was one of 16 working-class defendants at Foley Square, knew of their records, knew of their program, knew of their struggles—and rarely, if ever, was the door shut, rarely were the campaigners provoked, seldom were they red-baited.

Instead, the discussions around the candidates and their persecution under the Smith Act (the overwhelming unity against this fascist law was a highlight of canvassing experiences) led to other issues. Voters bitterly denounced the drafting of their sons, the high prices, the soaring rents, the graft and corruption in both major parties; they expressed anger at jimcrow conspiracies and attacks on minorities; they commented



DAVIS



GERSON

caustically on record war profits and their own wage-frozen earnings.

The Freedom Party ballot fight in Harlem for Davis and the People's Party drive for Gerson in Brooklyn were giant bridges joining the Negro and white masses in the fight for free speech, free thought, peace and security. The combined total of approximately 8,000 signatures for the two working-class victims of the Smith Act was a warning to the warmakers that the American people are speaking up—loudly!

Negro Minister Rips FBI Aides For Spying at Patterson Rites

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—The FBI was challenged by a leading Negro minister here to go out and find those who are shooting and lynching Negroes, instead of asking names of people who attend meetings to fight injustice.

The challenge was made by Rev. C. M. Metcalfe, who officiated at the memorial services held here for Haywood Patterson who died Friday, Aug. 22 in Jackson State prison of cancer contracted from 19 years spent in the hell-hole of Kilby Prison in Jackson. FBI agents stood on every corner while others were in cars taking down license numbers.

Patterson, along with eight other Negro youths was seized at Scottsboro, Ala., on the usual "rape" charge. An aroused world saved the lives of the nine Scottsboro youth.

The services were attended by some 400, Negro and white. Resolutions, telegrams, flowers came from all over America, paying tribute to a valiant son of the Negro people who fought unceasingly for freedom.

ARTHUR McPAUL, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan, in a moving speech called for living and fighting in the spirit of struggle that was so characteristic of Haywood Patterson.

"That's what Haywood would want us to do, live and fight against that which has just murdered a young Negro man in Virginia, that killed the Martinsville Seven, the phony charge of 'rape'."

"Haywood Patterson fought against two types of citizenship in this nation," McPaul said, "one for Negroes and one for white, and we must never rest until that job is done. Patterson and many many more who fought and died for that must not have died in vain."

Saul Grossman, secretary of the Michigan Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, said if we are to learn anything from the life of Haywood Patterson, it is to fight together.

REV. METCALFE said that Haywood Patterson was his friend and that he was touched by the words of McPaul and Grossman. He then related how true to life was the need to struggle against the two forms of citizenship in America.

He said he was in the south last week, was driving through Missis-

issippi when his car was hit by another car driven by a white. The police were called and the first thing they asked the white driver was, "Did this n—s—s you?" This driver replied no.

The Mississippi cops then told Rev. Metcalfe that they are not going to have any smart n—s from the North coming through Mississippi and teaching "their n—s" to be like them in the North.

He was told to be out of Mississippi by the next day.

"You can't protest anything anymore but you are called a Communist," said Rev. Metcalfe. "It's Russia this, that and the next thing. But I am writing authorities to tell them that until we can straighten out Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and the rest of the South we had better forget about Russia."

HE THEN TOLD how he had spent the last several days trying to avert the electrocution of Albert Jackson, young Negro, by Virginia authorities.

He wanted to know why it was that the FBI could not find the slayers of Negroes in the South and North, why they could not expose and reveal the frameups of Negroes like in the case Haywood Patterson and hundreds more.

He said if they are in this audience today they should be occupying their time with that instead of coming to him as they did several weeks ago and trying to get him to say he knew of people attending a meeting back in 1937 in Hamtramck, Mich. The FBI agents made themselves scarce after that blast.

"Haywood Patterson contributed

2 Youths on Trial Thurs. for Fighting Baseball Bias

DETROIT.—Two young people, representative of many groups and individuals here, must stand trial on Thursday, Sept. 11, because they expressed publicly what thousands of Detroiters have felt. Now is the time to end jimcrow policies of the Detroit Baseball Co.

One of the two young people is Bolza Baxter, state chairman of the Labor Youth League of Michigan and well known Negro leader. The two youths will be tried in Judge Watts' courtroom in the Cadillac Tower Building at 11 a.m.

Fight Rent Hike at Hearing Mon.

DETROIT.—While the auto workers got a 3-cent escalator raise this last week, a real estate controlled majority in Detroit's City Council is ready to vote workers a \$4 to \$5 wage cut by ending rent controls.

Three hundred thousand tenants here face a 53 percent rent increase. While a rent boost would work great hardship on the employed workers in auto plants who got the raise, Unemployment Compensation officials say 146,000 are still unemployed in this area. They do not include in this some 48,000 who have exhausted their 20 weeks of compensation, the maximum of which is \$35 a week if they have a family of four kids. Thousands are now on direct relief also and conveniently are not counted in the 146,000 idle.

Thousands of evictions will flood the city, housing spokesmen said, if the Detroit, Highland Park, Dearborn, Hamtramck City Council vote to end rent controls.

On Monday, Sept. 8, 10:30 a.m., in Detroit City Hall, a public hearing for those wishing to keep rent controls will be held.

ALREADY the AFL, CIO, Progressive Party, leaders of Negro Council members to keep controls.

The Committee to Keep Rent control urged pressure on the City Council members to keep controls.

Small home owner. An increased revenue taken from tenants will mean an increase in home-owners taxes.

Small business people. The tenant will have less to spend on food and clothing.

The Committee to Keep Rent control urged pressure on the City Council members to keep controls.

to the fight for human justice. His family and friends should be proud of him. The liberal white people and the Negro people must become stronger in this fight and disregard the threats you may get from police and FBI for engaging in such fight," he concluded.

Haywood Patterson was carried to his grave by Negro and white pall bearers, members of the CIO United Auto Workers.

Reuther Calls Off Administrators As Most Ford Voters Back Unity

DEARBORN.—After the Unity Coalition had won leadership in 12 of 19 buildings in the Ford Rouge plant United Auto Workers' Local 600 elections and Reuther's own followers had said it was hopeless to run a slate in the plant wide local officers elections, Sept. 9-10-11, Walter Reuther announced "the administratorship can be safely terminated."

Reuther sent in a bunch of lily-white administrators to seize the local last March under the false claim it was under "Communist domination." He sought to smash the Unity Coalition, isolate the left progressives from the Unity Coalition and in that way put the 65,000 member locals under his control.

In Building elections, 12 buildings with a membership of 41,013 or 85 percent of those now working in the Rouge, the workers chose chairmen from the Unity Coalition. They bitterly opposed Reuther's administrators, campaigned for the administrators to get out of the local and backed the pro-peace, anti-five-year-contract stand of the local officers.

DAVE MOORE, Negro Ford leader and co-chairman with local vice president Pat Rice of the Progressive caucus, which is part of the Unity Coalition, said:

"Reuther withdraw his slate because he received a terrific trouncing in the recent building elections. He is trying to make a graceful exit from Local 600 to hide his unpopularity and his defeat. Today's announcement about him removing the administratorship is another part of his attempt to exit gracefully but also in a cloud of red-baiting. He came in to do a job when the Un-American Committee centered its witchhunting on Local 600 hoping to split the unity of the coalition. The Ford workers have given the answer to Reuther and all the red-baiting crew—they want no administrators or interference with their local union autonomy and affairs. It can be said Reuther read the election results and knows the score."

While most other officers have token opposition or in the case of Carl Stellato, no opposition: Wil-

liam Hood, recording secretary has three white candidates running against him. Hood is one of the outstanding Negro trade unionists in the country, president of the National Negro Labor Council, white supremacists would like to see him defeated.

Following are the candidates for the offices to be chosen, Sept. 9-10-11:

President. Carl Stellato, no opposition.

Vice president—Pat Rice, incumbent.

SET SCHEDULE FOR HALLINAN VISIT SEPT. 9-10

DETROIT.—Vincent Hallinan, Presidential peace candidate of the Progressive Party, will be in Michigan Sept. 9-10. He recently addressed 10,000 at Culver City and 5,000 at San Francisco, Calif.

On Saturday, Sept. 8, over WWJ-TV and WJBK-TV, from 12:30 to 1 p.m., he and the PP vice presidential candidate Mrs. Charlotta Bass, first Negro woman to run for that high office, will be seen on a coast-to-coast TV program.

On Tuesday, Sept. 9, Hallinan will speak at the Plymouth plant gates and Dodge in Detroit. On Wednesday, Sept. 10, he will appear at Gate No. 4 Ford plant, Miller Road, and the Warren-DeSoto plant of Chrysler.

In the evening of Sept. 10, he will swing through Wayne County. Hallinan will speak first in the Downriver area at 7 p.m. with PP candidate Lasker Smith, for Legislature in the 4th District and Doris Lampley for state Senate in the 21st.

In the 16th District at 8 p.m. he will attend a meeting with the PP Congressional candidate Mrs. Margaret Nowak.

At 8:45 p.m. he will speak in the 15th Congressional District at 2705 Joy Rd., Jewish Cultural Center, with State Legislature candidates Dolores Storich, Marx Cooper and Hyman Baill, an authority on Jewish affairs, I. W. Starr.

At 9:30 p.m. at the Chopin Cultural Center, 3014 Yemans, Hamtramck, Hallinan will appear with Adam Kuztkowski, Congressional candidate, First District.

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bent, and Al Mopo.

Record Secretary.—William R. Hood, incumbent, George Ekola, Howard Tatum and Aldona Banonis.

Financial Secretary.—William C. Grant, incumbent, and Paul Taylor.

Three Year Trustee.—Caesar S. Espinoza, George Connoers, Thomas Miller, George A. Hughes, Frank Malone, Frank Corrigan, Andy Dewar, Lew Biggers, W. C. Murphy, Lefty A. Przychowski, and Pete Smith.

The post is at present vacant. Sergeant at Arms.—Joe Rivers, incumbent, Bill Rea, Merle Lord, Guide.—Bill Shuford, incumbent, Frank Thorpe, John Sanchez, Art Miller, George Ricamore, Veal Clough, and Johnnie B. Jones.

Other leaders of the Progressive Caucus together with Dave Moore said that their caucus was alive and kicking as shown in victories in seven buildings with a membership of 24,219 of 49 percent of the total.

Have YOU

Ordered 5 copies of the Michigan Worker

Have YOU

Renewed your sub

Will YOU

get a New Reader by September 30.

Do You Know What's Going on in Latin America?

HAVE YOU HEARD THE INSIDE STORY OF THE RECENT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN MEXICO?

Hear A. B. MAGIL

(Worker correspondent just returned after several years in Mexico.)

Saturday, Night, Sept. 13

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Korea Peace Ballots Roll Off Presses

THE FIRST QUARTER-MILLION ballots in the National Peace Referendum were off the press this week in the full-scale launching of a drive to record the stand of many millions of Americans on the question of ending the Korean war now.

The nationwide referendum is being conducted under the slogan, "Peace in Korea by Election Day" and under the joint sponsorship of a long list of citizens prominent in every walk of life and the American Peace Crusade.

In shops, factories, on busy street corners and throughout hundreds of communities across the nation, millions of Americans in the next weeks will be asked to record their vote on the question of a Korean peace now, in order thereby to press the candidates for major public office to pledge to end this conflict which the majority of the people oppose.

THE VERY FIRST BALLOTS in the national referendum were cast in a Detroit park on Sunday, Aug. 23, when the Michigan Peace Council put up a big, bright blue ballot box at its picnic there. Three hundred people, most of them in the park for their own family picnics, quickly cast their votes in the Peace balloting, and the idea of the referendum itself won warm approval from passers-by.

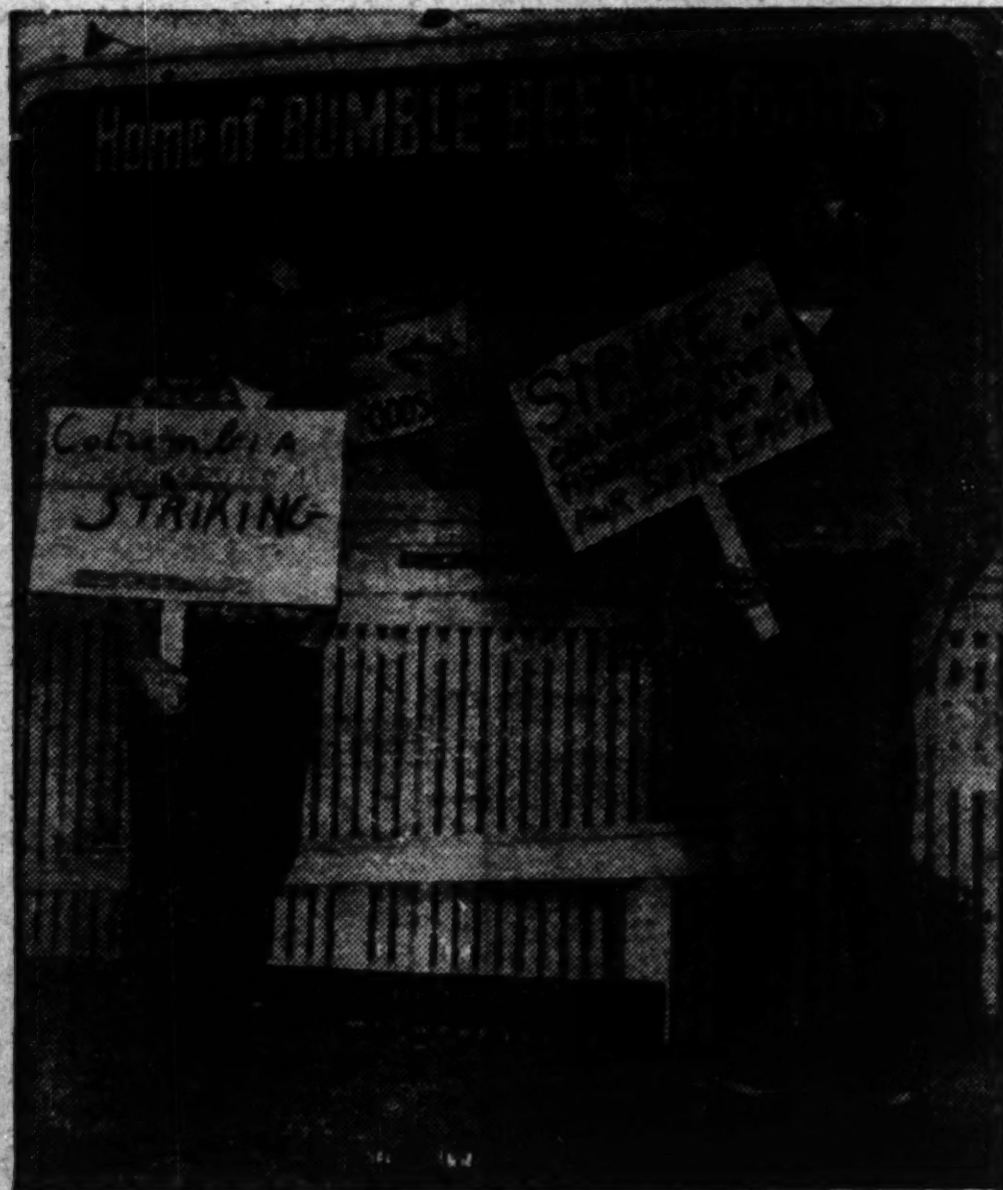
This has been the general response from people everywhere

who welcome the opportunity for the American people, in an organized way, to put themselves on record on this most vital question confronting the nation.

Fyke Farmer of Nashville, Tenn., a leader of the World Federalists movement, and a member of the American Council for World Federalism, who is sponsoring the referendum, commented that the "plan for a national straw vote for peace is ingenious and ought to be something that could be accomplished because there is no question that the American public would like to get out of the Korean war."

HUGH BRYSON, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards and also a sponsor, asserted that "overwhelming sentiment exists for stopping the Korean war," adding approval for the "idea of a straw vote."

John T. Gojack, president of the United Electrical Workers District 9, wrote from Fort Wayne, Ind., that "there is certainly the broadest unity among the American people" on the "question of peace." He declared that "it is impossible to do too much on such a worthwhile project" as the peace referendum.



ASKING BOYCOTT of Bumble Bee products, striking members of Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union picket Astoria, Ore., plant of Columbia River Packers Association. Fishermen struck in protest against canning monopoly's repeated cuts in fish prices.

Soviet CP Congress to Chart Policy for Peace and Plenty

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE RECENT announcement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the 19th Congress of the Party will be convened on Oct. 5 has aroused a storm of conjecture, rumor-mongering and downright slander from the ruling circles of our country.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held a meeting in Moscow recently and resolved to call the regular Congress. It decided on the main problems confronting the people of the USSR, very probably discussed these problems and their solutions, named the persons to report the burden of this discussion to the Congress, and fixed the order of business.

This order of business, which the Congress can amend as it chooses, is proposed to consist of five matters. First will come the report of the Central Committee by its secretary, G. M. Malenkov.

The second item is a report of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party, by its chairman, P. G. Moskatov. Next, the Congress will take up the draft directives concerning the Soviet Union's fifth Five-Year Plan, as reported by the chairman of the State Planning Commission, M. Z. Saburov. The fourth item proposed will be changes in the Party rules, as reported by N. S. Khrushchev. And the Congress will conclude with the election of the central bodies of the Party.

In addition to announcing the convening of the 19th Congress of the Party and the proposed order of business, the Central Committee had published in full and widely circulated its proposals regarding the fifth Five-Year Plan and the amended rules of the Party.

TRANSLATED TEXTS of these documents were published in the United States by the New York Times, in its issues of Aug. 21 and 23. Condensed and highly inspired versions of the meaning and implications of these documents, as well as the announcement of the Congress and its order of business, have been carried by most metropolitan newspapers subscribing. However, except for those newspaper readers who read the texts as published in the Times, the American people have been misinformed about this important event and the great work it will undertake.

The wire service versions of the meaning of the Congress and the work set before it, and even the New York Times' interpretation of these events, have managed to convey impressions ranging from the grotesque to the ridiculous.

FIRST, THE CONGRESS is represented as being called to arrange Stalin's succession. The wishful thinkers added their bit of rumor-mongering with the old chestnut about Stalin's "bad health" and "probable retirement."

Great significance was attached to the fact that the reporter of the



MALENKOV

Central Committee's views will be Malenkov. And it is now decided in the editorial rooms of the American millionaire press that Stalin's successor is to be Malenkov. Some very wise and deep-thinking scribe remembered that in the picture of the last big affair in Red Square, Malenkov had stood on the reviewing stand next to Stalin. Whereupon another equally wise and deep-thinking hack recalled that at a certain banquet at such and such a time, Stalin had been standing very close to Molotov, while Beria was peering over his shoulder. This could only mean, according to this oracle, that one could not dismiss Molotov and Beria from the "race."

That certain wise men among the bourgeois philosophers in our country seriously believe there is a "race" for Stalin's position was confirmed later by news reports which describe a "struggle for power" which may lead to bloodshed in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

BUT IF SUCH ASSININITY borders on the hilarious, there is another kind that will bring no laughter to Americans anxious for a restoration of peaceful relations with the Soviet Union. This is the deliberate attempt to characterize the Congress as a move toward war, the fifth Five-Year Plan as a war mobilization plan, and the amended Party rules as a move to "tighten the Communist grip on the population."

To be sure, the Congress will discuss the world situation with its implications of war danger for the Soviet people. No American who saw, heard or read accounts of what went on at the conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties, the denunciation of the "Communist conspiracy," the hysterical insults and slanders directed at the Soviet Union, the brazen boasts of what "we" are going to do to the Soviet Union—no American who witnessed these things: will be surprised in the least if the Communists of the

Soviet Union take note of what is being said and done by the ruling circles of our country. The surprise would come if all this went unheeded there. Nor would the American people regard themselves as instantly periled if, taking such heed, the Congress acted to strengthen the defenses of the Soviet Union.

HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, having been told that such defense preparations are really "plans for aggression" against us in Wichita, Kansas, or Back Bay, Maine, will be relieved to know that the fifth Five-Year Plan's chief concern is to carry through the gradual transition from Socialism into Communism. And since the prerequisite for this, economically, is a surplus of all the commodities the Soviet people need, the Five-Year Plan's main goal is to create this surplus in consumers' goods. To that end, as Joseph Clark reported from Moscow in last week's Worker, the fifth Five-Year Plan envisages vast quantitative increases and qualitative improvements in virtually every type of commodity. Moreover, it envisages an expansion of total output so vast as to quickly overtake and surpass, the production of the leading capitalist countries, including our own United States.

Now, despite the war scare manufactured by our wise leaders over this plan, they are really scared and we should be the last ones in the world to help them conceal it. But what they fear most is not the straw bogey-man of a Soviet war threat which they have invented, but the competition of socialist production. For the ruling circles of our country know in their heart, no matter how much they scream and rant about the virtues of "free enterprise," that capitalism—yes, especially American capitalism—is now less efficient than socialism. And even more than they fear this fact, they fear the American people's realization of it. For that realization spells their exit as a class.

As for the proposed rules changes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, they seem to this observer to open the Party's ranks to millions of the Soviet people "from the working class, the working peasants and working intelligentsia," while simultaneously strengthening the influence and work of the Party among the people. Clearly, there is no comfort in this development either for our ruling circles. Hence their distortion of the truth.

Gov't OK's Pay Hike For Flight Engineers

WASHINGTON.—A special government board Friday recommended a 10 percent wage increase for flight engineer of Trans World Airlines and a \$50 a month boost for similar employees of Northwest Airlines.

British Labor Asks Ban on Germ Warfare

MARGATE, England.—The British Trades Union Congress, representing 8,000,000 organized workers, last week adopted a resolution denouncing the use of bacteriological warfare and calling on British delegates to the United Nations to work for its ban. The resolution, passed over the opposition of the top TUC bureaucracy, was viewed by the latter as a condemnation of U.S. government methods in waging war on Korea.

Sir Vincent Tewson, secretary-general of the TUC, complained, in evident reference to the Congress majority's belief that Gen. Clark's forces have used germ warfare:

"I say without any fear of contradiction that if there had not been a spate of propaganda on germ warfare in Korea in the last few months that resolution would not have been on the agenda." Supporters of the resolution read-

ily conceded that if germ warfare were not being used, no protest would be required.

The TUC also heard delegates denounce Gen. Dwight Eisenhower. A number of speakers charged the Republican presidential candidate had made it quite clear that the purpose of U. S. rearmament is a war of aggression against the Soviet Union, China and eastern Europe.

Speakers contrasted the desire of the average American for peace with the war plans of American big business and its political spokesmen.

One speaker, Joe Scott, moving the adoption of a resolution calling for reduction of armaments and of UN controls, reflected a widely-held sentiment that the Soviet Union would have attacked long ago if it were the aggressor. Washington propaganda holds it to be. He contrasted the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions with the gigantic arms program pressed by Eisenhower.

However, by majorities in excess of two-thirds of the membership strength represented by the delegates, the Congress supported

their program of the rightwing bureaucrats for massive British rearmament.

By a vote of 5,597,000 to 1,450,000, the Congress endorsed the bureaucrats' statement, which declares that "the greatest possible measure of rearmament must be carried out within the limits of our power to find the means."

On Sunday, 38 unions representing 3,000,000 workers, decided to ban all overtime and all piecework over a set limit, in order to back up wage demands rejected by employers.

1st NEGRO COMMITTEEMAN AT PLYMOUTH ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF WHITE WORKERS

DETROIT.—For the first time in the history of Plymouth Local 51, United Auto Workers, representing almost 10,000 workers, a Negro, Woody Rustin, has been elected to the Shop Committee.

He was elected committeeman from the 1,800-member non production division of the Plymouth plant in which 60 percent of the workers are white and 40 percent Negro. Elected with him to the powerful and leading shop com-

mittee were such well-known unity backers as Louis DeMarco, Ralph Filecci, William Manley.

All four progressives, Rustin, DeMarco, Filecci, Manley, made the five-year do-nothing Chrysler contract their main target. Vigorous opponents of speedup and discrimination, their ticket was the example of growing Negro-white unity in Plymouth plant that is winning support of the workers.

Commenting on his election, Rustin said: "We had to put up a battle to elect a Negro shop committeeman. I am gratified, however, with the support that I received from both Negro and white workers in my division. I shall work, not alone for an end to discrimination against Negro workers but for improved conditions for all members of Plymouth Local 51, UAW-CIO."

THE WORLD'S EYE VIEW

Mrs. Nelson Here Fri., Sept. 19

By ARTHUR McPAUL

Exec. Sec'y., Civil Rights Congress
DETROIT.—Wherever one turns throughout the world, one sees evidence of the increasing desperation of world reaction. The arrogance of American policy-makers toward the Chinese and Koreans, the action of the British against the Egyptians, the apartheid of

Malan against the African people, the increasing attacks on the civil liberties and constitutional rights of the American people here at home: All this is part and parcel of one pattern and one policy, emanating in Wall Street and applied in Washington.

In order to really understand what is happening to us here in America, we have to see it against this world background. We have to make the connection between the outrageous sentencing of Steve Nelson in Pittsburgh and the trial now going on in Athens, Greece, against 20 maritime trade union leaders. We have to understand that a fight to save the lives of Ambattelos and 19 colleagues is a fight against what is happening to Steve Nelson, and vice-versa. Every fight to stay the hand of reaction anywhere is a fight for the preservation of the rights of every American individual.

While reaction is becoming more arrogant, the fight-back on the part of the people is also becoming more pronounced. For example, in the last few weeks, the people of Michigan have showed a noticeable

determination to right the wrong against Steve Nelson, and to win a victory in the coming trial of the Pittsburgh 6, victims of the Smith Act. Many people have indicated a willingness to hold parties to raise money for the defense of Nelson and the Pittsburgh 6. They have agreed to do other things, while in themselves may seem insignificant, together, they will spell victory.

IN THIS connection, the Michigan Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Six, have arranged to bring Margaret Nelson to Detroit on Friday, Sept. 19. The best guarantee for success is for everyone to do their part between now and the 19th (the place of meeting to be announced later).

Readers of this column can raise a contribution to bring to the Nelson meeting. They can send letters and telegrams to Prosecutor Malone in Pittsburgh and to Governor John Fine in Harrisburg, urging that they intervene to have Nelson released on bail while his case is on appeal. Get their unions or organizations to take action in support of these victims of political persecution.

We can win victory in the Nelson case if we have the will to do so.

WHY RAGNI FACES EXILE

DETROIT.—At the age of 17, Louis Ragni, Italian longshoreman, was arrested by the police in Italy three times because he picked up some wheat at the docks which fell from sacks being loaded on boats. He was starving, unemployed. He served four, 25 and 37 days, respectively in jail for these "crimes." The U. S. Immigration Department wants to deport him, using this as one of the charges. They say he is guilty of "moral turpitude."

He is the father of two sons, one just returned from Korea, the other now there in the front lines. His daughter was awarded a civic prize for an essay on "Why I am proud to be an American." He has two other children besides these. The daughter's essay was read by her at her father's deportation hearing. The Immigration lawyer, Sureck, objected to her reading, because it was "immaterial, irrelevant." He then quizzed the school girl, trying to make her a stoolpigeon against her father, asking did her father read the Daily Worker, etc.

Meanwhile, the same Immigration Department officials are trying to explain to newsmen how over 300 people came across from Windsor, Canada, to Detroit on phony statements issued by a Canadian bank, that stated these people would not become "public charges." For \$100 to \$300 you can get such a bank statement.

The U. S. Consul in Windsor said he has "no comment" about this deal. Three fixers who gave people special cards to take to the bank handled the illegal operation. The Immigration Department that says Louis Ragni, is "guilty of moral turpitude" because he was put in jail by Mussolini's police for picking grain off a dock, is now investigating the mass grafting deal which, reports in the daily press claim, has been going on for years. Louis Ragni, and his attorney, Ernest Goodman, this last week asked for a Federal Court hearing.

Welcome Home Fete for Crockett, Sat., Sept. 6

DETROIT.—A "Welcome Home" reception for George W. Crockett will be held on Saturday, Sept. 6, 8:30 p.m. at the Main Ballroom of the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road, Detroit, under the joint auspices of the Civil Rights Congress and the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Crockett was recently released from a Federal prison after being sentenced to a four month term by Judge Medina for his courageous defense of his clients' rights in the famous Foley Square trial of the 11 Communist leaders.

PROGRESSIVES ON TV SEPT. 6

PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Vincent Halinan and Mrs. Charlotte Bass, candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket will appear on television station WCAU and WPTZ on Saturday, Sept. 6, at 1:30 p.m. They will also appear on radio station KYW at the same time.

Formerly with President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Commission, Crockett headed the FEPC department of CIO United Auto Workers and is now associated with the law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Eden and Robb.

Master of Ceremonies will be Ben Probe, president of the Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild and former trade union leader. Entertainment and a buffet supper will be provided for a \$1 donation.

Seek Support for Conn. Brass Strike

DETROIT.—UAW officials here called attention to the Michigan UAW locals to a bitter strike now going into its 10th week at Waterbury, Conn., of 7,000 brass workers at Scovill and other brass companies. Support is asked in the form of resolutions and protests to Judge Pickett there.

Air injunction has been granted by Judge Pickett restricting pickets to four at a gate, walking 10 feet apart. The judge's son Walter, Jr., is employed by the law firm representing the Scovill company.

The judge claimed it would be "insulting" for the union to believe he would be prejudiced because of his son's employment representing the company.

TIGERS HIRING NEGRO SCOUT?

DETROIT.—Reports have it that the Detroit Tigers are about to hire a Negro scout. Those who have long been battering at the jimcrow walls around Briggs stadium hope this report means the beginning of the crumbling of those jimcrow walls.



FLASH—Could it be that the Detroit Industrialist who is reported ready to buy the franchise of the Detroit Tigers, is Henry Ford?

STEP UP—It can be safely said that at the UAW Convention in the spring of 1953, Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, will be a candidate for Regional Director against ACTUer Joe McCusker, on Detroit's West Side. Also Ed Cote, incumbent like McCusker, will have some opposition, because the boys figure they have enough votes to bounce the two pork choppers.

BORING WITHIN — Kerrigan, the character who is regional director for UAW in the East, is to be given the gate at the coming convention if Reuther's boys now working in his region, guided by another regional director Garber, have their way. Trouble is that Kerrigan knows lots, just like old man Conner, the v.p. from Toledo. That's Jack Livingstone's trouble, he don't know nothing, that's why he is to be replaced as vice president by "European expert" Leonard Woodcock, now Western Michigan UAW regional director.

CAUCUS — It's reported that Emil Mazey's boy at Ford Local 600 is Joe Berry, president of the Miscellaneous Unit. Berry threatened two weeks ago to walk out of the right wing caucus when they were set to run a lily white ticket of officers in Local 600. He will probably come out and sup-

port Bill Hood this election.

FLINT—Guy that's sure to get opposition at the UAW convention for re-election as regional director is Carter of Flint. This guy boy got elected on an anti-Reuther set of promises and has been in Reuther's corner all the time. Flint workers have a record of bouncing phonies and they sure got one now.

ACTU—John Fitzpatrick, leading light of the clerical fascist Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, not only is campaigning for Eisenhower on the afternoon shift at Ford Rouge, but he has now added Nixon to the list.

"INDEPENDENT"—We agree with the Detroit Tribunes, Negro newspaper, that Walter Reuther lost plenty of ground with his acceptance of Dixiecrat Sparkman. Auto workers were looking this week at pictures where Reuther and Stevenson are shaking hands and Reuther is describing Stevenson as "an independent candidate."

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS—Why did the Detroit News not run any story on the funeral services for Haywood Patterson, Scottsboro frameup victim? (Read the story in this paper for the answer). And did the reporter from the News and the photographer who attended the services and who mugged the pall bearers turn all their stuff over to waiting FBI agents on the street corner?

Peace Requires Battle for Negro Freedom, Says Mrs. Hawkins

DETROIT.—Peace was the password at the highly successful Michigan Peace Council picnic at Spring Hill farm last Sunday, attended by several hundred.

Adults and children eagerly seized the Council's new ballot and voted unanimously, resounding "yes" to the questions: Do you favor an immediate cease-fire in Korea? Do you favor world peace through negotiation?

Highlight of the afternoon was a warm and spirited talk by Mrs. Octavia Hawkins, secretary-treasurer of United Auto Workers Local 43 in Chicago and national treasurer of the Negro Labor Council.

Mrs. Hawkins voiced her gratification that so many trade unionists had turned out for the picnic, declaring that the men and women of labor—more than any others—dare not fall behind in the fight for peace. Herself an outstanding example of a home-maker who works in a shop, plays a leading role in her union and in organizations devoted to peace and freedom, she urged all women not to neglect the fight for peace because of home responsibilities. She asked husbands to understand their wives' need to battle for peace for their children.

She told something of her own life—having known what it is to

have a jimcrow hospital door shut in her face and to bear her children unattended; to fear for the safety of a son in a Georgia army camp; to see a daughter offered kitchen slavery and a son the janitor's mop.

"There can be no peace until white Americans realize that they must link the fight for peace with the fight of the Negro people for freedom," Mrs. Hawkins concluded.

Other speakers were Mrs. Lenore Piazza, secretary of the Peace Council; Richard Fox, Progressive Party candidate for State Treasurer, running on a peace program, and James Watts of Local 600, who acted as chairman.

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Charge Plot By Co., Un-Americans In I-H Strike

CHICAGO. — Holding a solid strike front, the Harvester workers accused the company this week of "marking time while the House Un-American Committee tries to find a soft spot in our ranks."

The UE Harvester strikers entered the second week of their strike at eight plants. It was the fifth week of strike for the UAW-CIO members at the Harvester plant in Melrose Park, Illinois.

Both unions presented a solid front against the company and against the Un-American Committee, which has singled out these workers as the chief target of the witchhunting expedition.

THE strike in the Chicago area plants was described as "quiet" with union spokesmen pointing out that the company was waiting to see what happens as a result of the House Committee's so-called probe.

The Harvester company, notorious for the strikebreaking activities which it has developed in every previous wage struggle, was marking time here. However, at the strike-bound Louisville, Ky., and East Moline, Ill., plants, the firm secured anti-picketing injunctions.

At Louisville, a court injunction was secured which limits pickets to three at a gate. The

same type of court order was secured by the company at East Moline.

Union leaders said that while negotiations with company continued, the firm's executives were "just going through the motions."

THE Harvester strategy, it was pointed out, is to see if the unity of the Harvester worker can be damaged sufficiently by the Un-American Committee to provide the means for a wholesale strike-breaking assault.

There was no break, however, in the strike ranks nor in the solidarity which has been developed by the two unions, the UE and UAW-CIO, in their common fight against the company's strikebreaking policy.

At the three Chicago Harvester plants, picketing was carried on systematically. Soup kitchens and welfare committees were in operation.

A statement by the UE declared: "We are going to hold the line against wage-cutting—and neither the company nor its congressional strikebreaking department is going to find us wanting in our determined fight for a wage increase and an improved contract."

UN-AMERICANS BRANDED AS UNION BUSTERS

CHICAGO. — CHICAGO UNIONISTS branded the House Un-American Committee as "strikebreakers" as they opened their appearance here this week and told them in strong terms to "clear out of Chicago."

The committee confirmed this accusation by their attacks on the striking Farm Equipment Workers and on the Packinghouse Workers who are without a union contract and ready for strike action.

The first days of the hearing found the committee members squirming in their seats as definitely hostile workers packed the hearing room and staged a turbulent demonstration around and inside the federal building.

There was broad support from many unions and other organizations for the militant unionists who were subpoenaed and for such figures as Dr. Edward U. Condon, noted physicist who was re-called by the committee to face another smear.

PICKETS thundered their defiance and hatred of the committee, virtually bringing the hearing to a standstill at several points. These protest demonstrations revealed the deep enmity of the workers against this committee which for 14 years has promoted thought-control, victimized the labor movement and the Negro people, harassed liberals and progressives, driving many of them to prison, loss of their livelihood and even their lives.

With typical red-baiting and smear tactics, the committee called such witnesses as Lee Lundgren, ousted UE local leader, now on the IUE staff in California and a confirmed stoolpigeon.

A joint statement by the UE district leaders branded the committee as "strikebreakers" whose main purpose here is to wreck the current strike of 30,000 International Harvester workers, members of both UE and UAW.

They charged that the commit-

tee's move into Chicago "is part of a plot to label as treason the advocacy of a higher standard of living."

THE STATEMENT by Ernest DeMaio, Gerald Fielde, Grant Oakes, and Dewitt Gilpin, UE district leaders, pointed out that "this is the third Harvester strike that this committee has tried to break."

"The attack of the company and this committee upon the bona fide union objectives of our union," they said, "is also an attack upon the striking UAW members and the many other trade unions in the Chicago area who seek wage increases."

"They demand that the labor movement accept in silence the high taxes and high prices of a war in which the poor get poorer and the rich get richer."

Chairman Wood opened the hearing with a defensive statement denying that the committee's purpose is either to break strikes or to indulge in racist incitement.

He immediately called Lundgren, who is now on the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers staff in California. Under questioning by committee counsel Frank Tavenner, Lundgren rolled off names of scores of unionists who he said were Communists, also laying the basis for possible frameup prosecutions of UE local leaders who he said signed Taft-Hartley affidavits and remained active in the Communist Party.

THE HEARING ROOM was jammed and the corridor outside echoed with the chanted slogans of hundreds of pickets. "Lee Lundgren — Stoolpigeon" the pickets chanted as the committee's witness sat flustered and red-faced on the stand.

Lundgren, at each question, turned to UAW attorney Harold A. Katz for the answer. Tavenner, however, had difficulty trying to

(Continued on Page 2)

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

10 Months on Ellis Island

Martin Young, political prisoner, bares the horrors of America's first concentration camp.

Can U.S.-USSR Live in Peace?

A Moscow magazine, The News, replies to the New York Times on the most momentous question of our time.

The Truth About Katyn

Congressional war provokers have refurbished the Nazi fable about this massacre of Polish prisoners, a crime which the Nazis themselves committed and then sought to pin on the USSR.

A Letter from Steve Nelson

The indomitable Pennsylvania Communist leader writes to Howard Fast from prison.

J. Edgar Hoover Also Getting In On Act

CHICAGO.—Not to be outdone by congressional red-baiters and union-busters, J. Edgar Hoover's impending arrival in Chicago was announced this week.

The FBI's top witchhunter will be in Chicago on Oct. 9 to speak at the Palmer House to "representatives of 900 industries."

His appearance here is to be sponsored jointly by the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry and the Civil Defense Corps.

It was announced that Hoover will "stress the danger of industrial espionage and sabotage." This has now become the standard way of referring to militant unionism and the struggles of workers for decent living standards.

Stevenson's \$\$ Connections Tell Dixiecrats He's 'Safe'

By CARL HIRSCH

IS ADLAI E. STEVENSON talking "civil rights" and winking at the racists? That's one way—perhaps the only way—that his backing by the most rabid Klan-minded poll-tax-ers of the South can be explained. Nobody knows what Stevenson said to Gov. Hugh L.

White of Mississippi — the man who refused to spare the life of Willie McGee.

But when White recently ended a two-hour tete-a-tete with Stevenson, the Dixiecrat governor replied to reporters that "Stevenson has expressed himself in a very satisfactory way."

GOV. John S. Battle of Virginia (who threw the electrocution switch on the Martinsville Seven) declared this week:

"Governor Stevenson is, in my opinion, a high-type, Christian gentleman, well qualified to lead the party and the nation in these critical days."

It was Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina who brought Stevenson into the U.S. State Department in 1944 as his aide. This spokesman for the Confederacy

has also made it clear that he is for Stevenson. He has described Stevenson approvingly as "the most conservative man under consideration at the Democratic convention, with the exception of Richard B. Russell of Georgia."

AND Russell, ideologist of the Southern Bourbons—what does he have to say? "Gov. Stevenson has very sound and sane views," Russell declared after making his trip of homage to Stevenson's Springfield headquarters. "He is not an extremist. He is not a radical."

What did Stevenson tell these men that he is not telling the public in his campaign speeches? How did he convince them that he would in no way upset their most cherished institutions — white supremacy, segregation and Jim Crow?

THE answer can be found in Stevenson's political and social connections, in his own do-nothing record on civil rights in Illinois, in his choice of Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama as his running mate.

But more than that, former banker Stevenson's financial ties mark him as "safe" for the Dixiecrats.

The Democratic candidate's direct financial links are through the Chicago National Bank from which he "graduated" in 1943 to become governor of Illinois.

Through this bank, Stevenson is tied up with rich industrial holdings in the South, numerous enterprises which are highly profitable because of the system of Jim Crow.

This bank represents corporate

(Continued on Page 2)



STEVENSON

Witch Hunters Fail To Crack Strike Unity

(Continued from Page 1)
build up a picture of domination of UE locals by Communists.

Lundgren said he was a member of the Communist Party and was expelled from both the party and the union in January, 1950. Tavenner was obviously vexed when Lundgren declared that he had been instructed by the Communist Party to follow its guidance "even if it meant getting fired from the UE staff."

The two-hour testimony of Lundgren, however, settled down into a dull recitation of names of unionists who he said he knew to be

Communists because he "attended meetings with them."

THE HUGE turnout of workers came mainly from the picket lines at the International Harvester plants here. The entire Chicago loop rang with their chants as they ringed the federal building and staged a meeting on its steps. They carried signs reading: "What's Red About a Raise?" "Go Home, Un-Americans."

Some of them carried a coffin with the inscription, "Help bury the Un-American Committee."

Post \$200,000 In Bail for 10 of California '14'

LOS ANGELES, Cal. Aug 31.—Ten of the 13 California Smith Act defendants were scheduled to be free on bail today pending disposition of their appeal from conviction.

Bonds and cash totalling \$200,000 were deposited in federal court for the 10 yesterday, and it was expected that bail would shortly thereafter be put up also for the remaining four defendants.

The frameup victims' bail was ordered Friday by the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, which set the figure at \$20,000 for each. It was the second time the court had ordered bail. It acted first after Judge William C. Mathes, who presided over the frameup trial, refused to free the convicted defendants pending their appeal. When Mathes continued to deny

bail after the first Appellate Court ruling, the higher court reiterated its decision.

In a brief opinion, the higher court asserted that substantial questions are involved in the defendants' appeal and that the government has acknowledged that it has no evidence of any intent by any of the defendants to leave the jurisdiction of the district court.

The bail was approved by Judge ave Ling during a three-hour parley participated in by Ben Margolis, attorney for the defendants and Norman M. Neukom, assistant U. S. Attorney.

Mrs. Dennis to Tell of Visit To Communist Leader at Rally

CHICAGO.—First-hand information about Eugene Dennis will be one of the highlights of the Sept. 19 mass meeting at People's Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave., it was announced this week by the Civil Rights Congress.

Peggy Dennis, wife of the Communist Party general secretary and one of the featured speakers, will come directly to the meeting from a visit to her husband at Atlanta penitentiary. As national chairman of the Family Aid Committee, Mrs. Dennis will also inform the meeting of the condition, needs and welfare of the Smith Act victims' families.

Carl Marzani of New York, former State Department executive and author of current best seller "We Can Be Friends," another fea-

tured speaker, will bring to the people of Chicago first-hand reports of the fight that is being waged against the Smith Act in various parts of the country. Mr. Marzani was one of the first political prisoners of the cold war, having served a three-year sentence on a framed-up charge of perjury.

"OPEN THE PRISON DOORS"—"Bail for Steve Nelson" will be the theme of the People's Auditorium meeting, jointly sponsored by the CRC, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and the Chicago Amnesty Committee for Smith Act Victims.

The CRC national office has assumed full responsibility for the defense of Nelson and his five Pittsburgh co-defendants now awaiting a Smith Act trial. There is a chance that the trial date will be as early as Oct. 1.

The meeting will launch a drive in this area for a \$10,000 fighting fund to repeal the Smith Act. Of this sum, \$3,500 will go in the first place to the Pittsburgh Defense Fund for legal defense and mass activities to secure the freedom of Nelson and his fellow defendants under both the "sedition" and Smith Act frameups.

FIRE UNION HEAD
CLEVELAND (FP).—Republic Steel Corp. fired President Robert Washburn of Local 2265, United Steelworkers (CIO) for leading a 4-day strike against speedup recently.

The Un-Americans Arrive!



1st District Progressives to Hold Civil Rights Conference

CHICAGO.—The first Congressional District Committee of the Progressive Party announced plans for a Conference on Civil Rights and "The Outlook for the Negro in the 1952 Elections." The conference will take place on Saturday, Sept. 13, at the CNDA Clubhouse, 4441 S. Drexel, from 1 to 6 p.m.

Much of the conference will be devoted to preparing a long-range program for building the Progressive Party in the First District. Fred Pinkard, well known actor, will lead a discussion on "Culture in the Building of the Progressive Party."

Ways and means of carrying on campaigns against mob violence, and high rents, as well as campaigns for housing, peace, jobs, and Negro representation will be discussed.

Albert Janney, assistant State Director of the Progressive Party of Illinois, said, "William L. Dawson is the dean of political Uncle Toms. It was he who joined with the Stevenson-Sparkman clique in sell-

ing the Negro people down the river in the Democratic Convention. Edgar G. Brown is no better.

"The Progressives in the First District have the responsibility of building an organization which will give to the people of this district a real choice two years from now. Peace and civil rights are the major issues of this campaign. The Democrats and Republicans will try to ignore these issues. We are determined that in at least one district in Illinois the issues will be known."

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lins Inn, 365 W. Oak St., Saturday, Sept.
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Brown Jr., master of ceremonies.

PROTEST the "Pittsburgh Pattern" of
American fascism! Rally to free Steve
Nelson. Friday, Sept. 19, 8:00 p.m., Peo-
ple's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.
Speakers: Peggy Dennis, wife of Smith
Act Victim; Carl Marzani, first political
prisoner of the cold war. Admission 74
cents. Auspices: CRC, Veterans of Lin-
coln Brigade, Smith Act Victims Amnesty
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A FORUM on "The People's Mandate
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Editor CARL HIRSCH

Korea Peace Ballots Roll Off Presses

THE FIRST QUARTER-MILLION ballots in the National Peace Referendum were off the press this week in the full-scale launching of a drive to record the stand of many millions of Americans on the question of ending the Korean war now.

The nationwide referendum is being conducted under the slogan, "Peace in Korea by Election Day" and under the joint sponsorship of a long list of citizens prominent in every walk of life and the American Peace Crusade.

In shops, factories, on busy street corners and throughout hundreds of communities across the nation, millions of Americans in the next weeks will be asked to record their vote on the question of a Korean peace now, in order thereby to press the candidates for major public office to pledge to end this conflict which the majority of the people oppose.

THE VERY FIRST BALLOTS in the national referendum were cast in a Detroit park on Sunday, Aug. 25, when the Michigan Peace Council put up a big, bright blue ballot box at its picnic there. Three hundred people, most of them in the park for their own family picnics, quickly cast their votes in the Peace balloting, and the idea of the referendum itself won warm approval from passers-by.

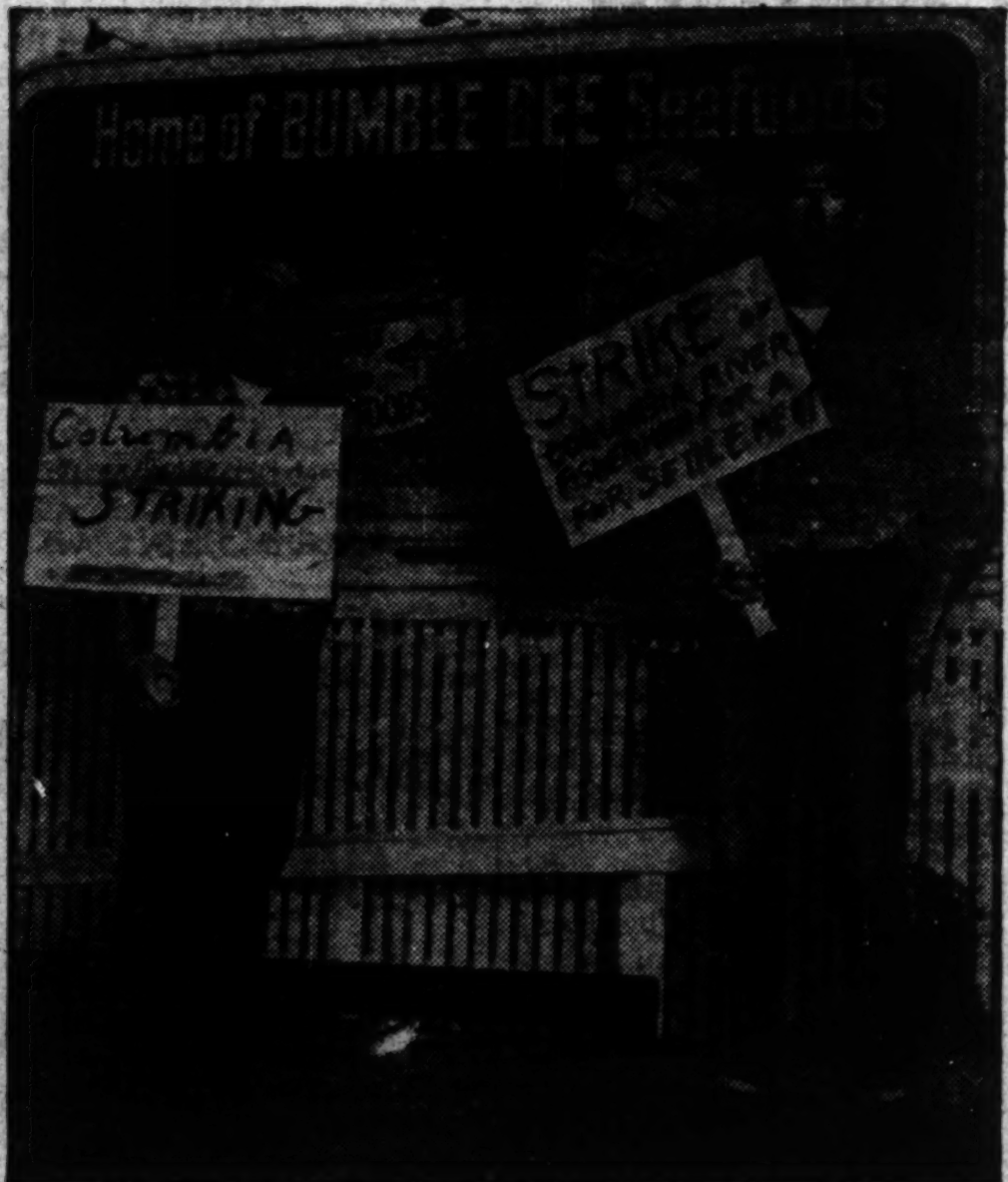
This has been the general response from people everywhere

who welcome the opportunity for the American people, in an organized way, to put themselves on record on this most vital question confronting the nation.

Fyke Farmer of Nashville, Tenn., a leader of the World Federalists movement, and a member of the American Council for World Federalism, who is sponsoring the referendum, commented that the "plan for a national straw vote for peace is ingenious and ought to be something that could be accomplished because there is no question that the American public would like to get out of the Korean war."

HUGH BRYSON, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards and also a sponsor, asserted that "overwhelming sentiment exists for stopping the Korean war," adding approval for the "idea of a straw vote."

John T. Gojack, president of the United Electrical Workers District 9, wrote from Fort Wayne, Ind., that "there is certainly the broadest unity among the American people" on the "question of peace." He declared that "it is impossible to do too much on such a worthwhile project" as the peace referendum.



ASKING BOYCOTT of Bumble Bee products, striking members of Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union picket Astoria, Ore., plant of Columbia River Packers Association. Fishermen struck in protest against canning monopoly's repeated cuts in fish prices.

Soviet CP Congress to Chart Policy for Peace and Plenty

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE RECENT announcement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the 19th Congress of the Party will be convened on Oct. 5 has aroused a storm of conjecture, rumor-mongering and downright slander from the ruling circles of our country.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held a meeting in Moscow recently and resolved to call the regular Congress. It decided on the main problems confronting the people of the USSR, very probably discussed these problems and their solutions, named the persons to report the burden of this discussion to the Congress, and fixed the order of business.

This order of business, which the Congress can amend as it chooses, is proposed to consist of five matters. First will come the report of the Central Committee by its secretary, G. M. Malenkov. The second item is a report of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party, by its chairman, P. G. Moskatov. Next, the Congress will take up the draft directives concerning the Soviet Union's fifth Five-Year Plan, as reported by the chairman of the State Planning Commission, M. Z. Sabourov. The fourth item proposed will be changes in the Party rules, as reported by N. S. Khrushchev. And the Congress will conclude with the election of the central bodies of the Party.

In addition to announcing the convening of the 19th Congress of the Party and the proposed order of business, the Central Committee had published in full and widely circulated its proposals regarding the fifth Five-Year Plan and the amended rules of the Party.

TRANSLATED TEXTS of these documents were published in the United States by the New York Times, in its issues of Aug. 21 and 23. Condensed and highly inspired versions of the meaning and implications of these documents, as well as the announcement of the Congress and its order of business, have been carried by most metropolitan newspapers subscribing. However, except for those newspaper readers who read the texts as published in the Times, the American people have been misinformed about this important event and the great work it will undertake.

The wire service versions of the meaning of the Congress and the work set before it, and even the New York Times' interpretation of these events, have managed to convey impressions ranging from the grotesque to the ridiculous.

FIRST, THE CONGRESS is represented as being called to arrange Stalin's succession. The wishful thinkers added their bit of rumor-mongering with the old chestnut about Stalin's "bad health" and "probable retirement."

Great significance was attached to the fact that the reporter of the



MALENKOV

Central Committee's views will be Malenkov. And it is now decided in the editorial rooms of the American millionaire press that Stalin's successor is to be Malenkov. Some very wise and deep-thinking scribe remembered that in the picture of the last big affair in Red Square, Malenkov had stood on the reviewing stand next to Stalin. Whereupon another equally wise and deep-thinking hack recalled that at a certain banquet at such and such a time, Stalin had been standing very close to Molotov, while Beria was peering over his shoulder. This could only mean, according to this oracle, that one could not dismiss Molotov and Beria from the "race."

That certain wise men among the bourgeois philosophers in our country seriously believe there is a "race" for Stalin's position was confirmed later by news reports which describe a "struggle for power" which may lead to bloodshed in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

BUT IF SUCH ASSININITY borders on the hilarious, there is another kind that will bring no laughter to Americans anxious for a restoration of peaceful relations with the Soviet Union. This is the deliberate attempt to characterize the Congress as a move toward war, the fifth Five-Year Plan as a war mobilization plan, and the amended Party rules as a move to "tighten the Communist grip on the population."

To be sure, the Congress will discuss the world situation with its implications of war danger for the Soviet people. No American who saw, heard or read accounts of what went on at the conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties, the denunciation of the "Communist conspiracy," the hysterical insults and slanders directed at the Soviet Union, the brazen boasts of what "we" are going to do to the Soviet Union—no American who witnessed these things will be surprised in the least if the Communists of the

Soviet Union take note of what is being said and done by the ruling circles of our country. The surprise would come if all this went unheeded there. Nor would the American people regard themselves as instantly periled if, taking such heed, the Congress acted to strengthen the defenses of the Soviet Union.

HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, having been told that such defense preparations are really "plans for aggression" against us in Wichita, Kansas, or Back Bay, Maine, will be relieved to know that the fifth Five-Year Plan's chief concern is to carry through the gradual transition from Socialism into Communism. And since the prerequisite for this, economically, is a surplus of all the commodities the Soviet people need, the Five-Year Plan's main goal is to create this surplus in consumers' goods. To that end, as Joseph Clark reported from Moscow in last week's Worker, the fifth Five-Year Plan envisages vast quantitative increases and qualitative improvements in virtually every type of commodity. Moreover, it envisages an expansion of total output so vast as to quickly overtake and surpass, the production of the leading capitalist countries, including our own United States.

Now, despite the war scare manufactured by our wise leaders over this plan, they are really scared and we should be the last ones in the world to help them conceal it. But what they fear most is not the straw bogey-man of a Soviet war threat which they have invented, but the competition of socialist production. For the ruling circles of our country know in their heart, no matter how much they scream and rant about the virtues of "free enterprise," that capitalism—yes, especially American capitalism—is now less efficient than socialism. And even more than they fear this fact, they fear the American people's realization of it. For that realization spells their exit as a class.

As for the proposed rules changes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, they seem to this observer to open the Party's ranks to millions of the Soviet people "from the working class, the working peasants and working intelligentsia," while simultaneously strengthening the influence and work of the Party among the people. Clearly, there is no comfort in this development either for our ruling circles. Hence their distortion of the truth.

Gov't OK's Pay Hike For Flight Engineers

WASHINGTON.—A special government board Friday recommended a 10 percent wage increase for flight engineer of Trans World Airlines and a \$50 a month boost for similar employees of Northwest Airlines.

British Labor Asks Ban on Germ Warfare

MARGATE, England.—The British Trades Union Congress, representing 8,000,000 organized workers, last week adopted a resolution denouncing the use of bacteriological warfare and calling on British delegates to the United Nations to work for its ban. The resolution, passed over the opposition of the top TUC bureaucracy, was viewed by the latter as a condemnation of U.S. government methods in waging war on Korea.

Sir Vincent Tewson, secretary-general of the TUC, complained, in evident reference to the Congress majority's belief that Gen. Clark's forces have used germ warfare:

"I say without any fear of contradiction that if there had not been a spate of propaganda on germ warfare in Korea in the last few months that resolution would not have been on the agenda."

ily conceded that if germ warfare were not being used, no protest would be required.

The TUC also heard delegates denounce Gen. Dwight Eisenhower. A number of speakers charged the Republican presidential candidate had made it quite clear that the purpose of U. S. rearmament is a war of aggression against the Soviet Union, China and eastern Europe.

Speakers contrasted the desire of the average American for peace with the war plans of American big business and its political spokesmen.

One speaker, Joe Scott, moving the adoption of a resolution calling for reduction of armaments and of UN controls, reflected a widely-held sentiment that the Soviet Union would have attacked long ago if it were the aggressor. Washington propaganda holds it to be. He contrasted the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions with the gigantic arms program pressed by Eisenhower.

However, by majorities in excess of two-thirds of the membership strength represented by the delegates, the Congress supported

the program of the rightwing bureaucrats for massive British rearmament.

By a vote of 5,597,000 to 1,450,000, the Congress endorsed the bureaucrats' statement, which declares that "the greatest possible measure of rearmament must be carried out within the limits of our power to find the means."

On Sunday, 38 unions representing 8,000,000 workers, decided to ban all overtime and all piece-work over a set limit, in order to back up wage demands rejected by employers.

Hallinan-Bass Rally to Protest Ballot Denial

CHICAGO.—Chicago's answer to the conspiracy against free elections and attacks of the Un-American Committee will come next Thursday, Sept. 11 at the meeting for the Progressive Party's national candidates, Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta Bass.

The two Progressive Party leaders are expected to answer back sharply on both issues at the rally at Fur and Leather Workers Hall, 1012 N. Noble St.

Meanwhile, Progressives in Chicago planned an intensive election campaign as their answer to last week's ruling from the State Electoral Board in Springfield. A packed meeting of the Cook County Central Committee of the Progressive Party, called on an emergency basis after the news of the election ruling, declared:

"We are in the 1952 elections—we are in them to stay. We are in them to win for the cause of the Progressive Party—for peace, civil rights and the protection of organized labor."

"WE are taking all legal steps to establish our full legal right to a place on the ballot. Whether this campaign ends with the establishment of that right or with a write-in for Hallinan and Bass as the only practical alternative, we shall work and fight to crystallize the deep feeling of the people of Illinois for a new party."

The Progressives were ruled off the ballot by a bi-partisan board made up of three Republican and two Democratic justices of the Illinois Supreme Court. The board acted on objections to the PP petitions filed by five state Democratic leaders.

The board also banned the Prohibition Party, but approved the Socialist Labor Party for a place on the Illinois ballot.

James Wishart, Illinois Progressive Party state director blasted the

board's decision "to limit voters to a choice between twin packages of blood, sweat and tears for the future bearing the labels, Republican and Democrat."

An appeal in the courts from the board's ruling was being prepared by attorney William H. Miller.

Sentinel Charges Nixon Is 'No Friend of the Jewish People'

CHICAGO. — Senator Richard Nixon, Republican vice-presidential candidate, was branded this week as "no friend of the Jewish people" in The Sentinel, Chicago Jewish weekly.

An article by editor J. I. Fishbein challenged Nixon to "come before a Jewish audience and explain who he voted to over-ride the President's veto of the McCarran-Walter Act—properly termed

America's first Nuremberg Law — which deliberately and maliciously discriminates against Jews."

Fishbein blasted "certain so-called Jewish leaders" who are currently making frantic efforts to prove that Nixon is not an anti-Semite.

The editorial charged that Nixon "doesn't believe in the kind of government in which all minorities—including Jews—can live in peace and security."

ERROR

In a recent issue of this paper, we reported erroneously that The Sentinel was carrying on a campaign for repeal of the McCarran Act. The story should have stated that The Sentinel's campaign was directed against McCarran-Walter Act.

TO ADMIT YOUTH

WASHINGTON (FP). — The NLRB has ordered Local 2, Intl. Printing Pressmen's Union (AFL) to admit pressroom "boys" in New York newspaper shops to union membership when they tender their applications and dues.

Parley to Launch Peace Referendum

CHICAGO — The American Peace Crusade this week issued a call for a meeting to be held Friday, Sept. 12, 8 p.m. at UE Hall, 37 South Ashland as the initial mobilization of all peace committees and Peace Crusaders in Chicago to launch the national referendum for a Cease-Fire in Korea now.

The campaign will project the issue of ending the Korean war as the major issue during the coming election campaign with the main pressure directed to the candidates for President of the United States.

Plans will be outlined at the meeting for the sending of a large delegation to Governor Adlai E. Stevenson in Springfield to demand that he support the wish of the American people that the killing in Korea be stopped while negotiations continue for settling the repatriation of prisoners problem at Pannunjon. Likewise the results of the referendum will be sent to General Eisenhower.

A GUIDE to Action, to be used during the referendum campaign, will be distributed at the meeting, outlining the visiting of churches, unions, women and youth organizations as well as civic groups in general, with the appeal that they poll their memberships on the single issue of a cease-fire now.

The aim of the balloting will be to express the widespread sentiment, in the Midwest particularly, of dissatisfaction with the failure

of the Democratic and Republican platforms to provide for a peaceful and immediate solution of the Korean war, as reflected by the Chicago Daily News in an editorial of Aug. 18. The Daily News, an influential Republican newspaper, called for the placing of the Korean war as a "major issue" in the election campaign and demanded that the Republican Party develop a new approach that would "bring the war to a conclusion."

IN addition to the distribution of ballots, leaflets and all material for this referendum activity, there will be a showing, for the first time in Chicago, of the slide pictures taken by Mrs. Nora Rodd of Canada when she went with the International Federation of Democratic Women delegation to Korea. There will also be a recorded message from Mrs. Rodd to the peace forces of the United States. This talk and slides will then be made available for showings in organizations and homes during the campaign.

PLANS will be projected for the sending of delegations on a congressional district basis to all candidates, and in addition to the results of the referendum ballots, petitions for a Five-Power Pact of Peace carrying some 70,000 signatures obtained in Chicago will be made available for the use of such delegations.

THE American Peace Crusade emphasized the urgency of organizing attendance at the Sept. 12 meeting by all labor, youth, nationality group and women's peace committees, in addition to neighborhood groups and all individual Peace Crusaders to guarantee that all groups have their materials and begin activity at once.

The following Chicago leaders signed the call to the meeting: Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Prof. Robert Morris Lovett, Prof. Anton J. Carlson, Rev. H. M. Hooper, Dr. Alex Kaplan, Estelle Schwartz, Howard Fowler, Rev. H. M. Hooper, Idell Umbles, Dr. Harvey A. Lewis, Dale J. Milnes, R. E. Hale, Leon Beverly, Mandel Terman, Warren Lamson, Ernest DeMaio, H. B. Rittman, Atlantis Marshall, Rev. Albert W. Buck, and Dr. Henry Noyes.

Stevenson On Spot in Nat'l Guard Jimcrow

CHICAGO. — Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson's highly-publicized ban against segregation in the Illinois National Guard was shown to be inoperative this week by a leading Negro newspaper.

The Chicago edition of the Pittsburgh Courier carried a leading front-page story describing cases of outright segregation. The story told of Negroes applying to join the guard at the Washington Park Armory and being told, "We do not accept colored applicants here."

Major John M. Cochrane was quoted as stating: "There is an understanding between the commanders . . . that all colored volunteers without regard to residence would be inducted into the so-

called all-colored outfits."

Gov. Stevenson has taken credit for an Illinois law which declares: "There shall be no racial segregation nor shall there be any discrimination in accepting enlistments in the service of any unit."

The article in the Courier by editor Joseph Bibb said that the applicant for the guard will fight the jimcrow system and "will place the disgusting condition squarely before Governor Adlai Stevenson."

The anti-segregation law, passed in 1949, has reportedly been defied by Illinois National Guard commanders at all levels, without action by Stevenson to guarantee strict enforcement.

At the time of the law's passage,

Maj. Gen. Richard Smykal, commander of the 33rd Division, Illinois Guard unit, was reported in the press as stating that "the law will have little effect in life."

Smykal issued what was considered a veiled warning that "I doubt that many Negroes will want to take advantage of the new law."

Stevenson's \$\$ Connections Tell Dixiecrats He's 'Safe' Candidate

(Continued from Page 1) power in the politics of the South, power in the councils of the Democratic Party in the Southern states where the white supremacists rule.

ON the Board of Directors of the Chicago National Bank, Stevenson sat alongside of men who typify the dominance of Northern finance capital over the South.

One such associate of Stevenson's is Calvin Fentress, president of the investment firm of Baker Fentress and Co., and head of some of the largest lumber interests in America.

Fentress is an owner of the Georgia-Pacific Plywood Corp., with plants and mills at Savannah, Ga., Fairfax, S. C., and Steelwood, Ala.

He is head of the Consolidated Naval Stores Corp., which owns 307,466 acres of oil land, citrus groves and turpentine camps in Florida. He is the big power in the Cascades Plywood Corp., which has 32,000 acres in Louisiana.

ANOTHER Stevenson co-director in the bank is George F. Heller, secretary of the International Cellulose Products Co. This huge firm makes the well-advertised products, "Kleenex" and "Kotex" at its mills in Balfour, N. C.

Still another director of Stevenson's bank is Arthur M. Wirtz, best known in Chicago as owner of extensive jimcrow properties and head of the real estate firm of Wirtz, Haynie & Ehrat. Wirtz is also an owner of large Southern rice farms and mills and a head of Southern Rice Sales Corp., with

milling plants at Houston and El Campo, Tex., Eunice, La., Memphis, Tenn., and Jonesboro, Ark.

Director Marvin B. Pool represents the giant mail order firm of Butler Brothers. All summer long, the West Side Negro Labor Council in Chicago has been picketing this company's retail stores (Scott Stores) demanding that they hire Negroes!

ANOTHER chief interest in the Stevenson bank is held by the Armours, Lester and Philip, packing-house tycoons. They represent, of course, the extensive Armour & Co., plants and properties, including those in the Deep South.

Philip D. Armour is also head of the Universal Zonolite Insulation Co., with mines at Travelers Rest, S. C., and its subsidiary, Southern onolite, with plants at Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., Birmingham, Ala. and Atlanta, Ga.

These are some of Stevenson's "credentials," connections and backing which magically break down any walls which might exist between him and the Dixiecrats.

THE Democratic Party's civil rights plank notwithstanding, Stevenson is in a position to win the support of those whose financial and political fortunes rest on maintaining jimcrow.

They don't even need a blueprint on how Stevenson is going to maneuver against civil rights legislation. If the Illinois Governor becomes President, John D. Sparkman becomes chairman of the Senate.

Two years ago (April 17, 1950), Sparkman, in a radio address revealed how civil rights legislation can be stopped.

Calls Nixon Bid Reward for Aid To Oil Trust

SAN FRANCISCO. Nomination of Sen Richard Nixon as Vice-Presidential candidate of the Republican party is a reward for his services rendered in working for passage of the \$50 billion Tidelands oil bill for the nation's huge oil firms.

That blunt charge was made Sunday by the Progressive party's candidate for President, Vincent Hallinan. Reading from a prepared speech, Hallinan described Nixon as "one of the worst figures in the political scene—a man whose election by the U. S. Senate was procured by the expenditure of floods of money by the great oil companies at the state, who were buying his services in procuring passage of the off-shore oil bill, and who rewarded his success in that endeavor by giving him the vice presidential nomination."

MCCARTHY SUIT

WASHINGTON (FP).—Political observers predict that Sen. McCarthy's fight against Sen. Benton (D-Conn) currently embodied in a \$2 million suit for slander and libel, will backfire on the Wisconsin Republican smearer and labor-baiter in the primary election which comes in three weeks.

Hear the Progressive answer to:

THE BALLOT BANNING — THE UN-AMERICANS
ELECTION RALLY

Thursday, September 11th, 1952 — 8 P. M.

The Fur & Leather Workers Hall, 1012 N. Noble St.

Hear: VINCENT HALLINAN, Candidate for President
CHARLOTTA A. BASS, Candidate for Vice-President
ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, Candidate for Gov.
SIDNEY L. ORDOWER

and an outstanding cultural program

Tickets: \$1, incl. tax — Auspices: Progressive Party of Illinois

OPEN THE PRISON DOORS

Steve Nelson vs. Sedition and Smith Acts

Hear

PEGGY DENNIS

wife of Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party

CARL MARZANI

former State-Department employee and first political prisoner of the cold war

Friday, September 19, 8 P. M.

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NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

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Rights Rally To Honor Constitution Day

NEWARK.—The Civil Rights Congress of New Jersey will honor Constitution Day "in the best way that any patriotic American can celebrate an American holiday," said Lewis Moroze, executive secretary of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress.

On Constitution Day—Wednesday evening, Sept. 17—CRC will hold a huge mass meeting at 8 p.m. at Masonic Hall, 188 Belmont Ave., Newark.

"This rally," Moroze said, "will call for upholding the Constitution and the Bill of Rights by repealing the Smith Act, freeing Steve Nelson from his prison cell in Pittsburgh, and liberating all victims of the McCarthy-McCarran witchhunting terror. I urge all those who cherish our democratic institutions to attend this most important demonstration for democracy."

Featured speaker of the meeting will be Mrs. Margaret Nelson, Steve's wife, who has been carrying on a valiant fight for his freedom. Charles Nusser, who fought alongside Steve Nelson in the famous Lincoln Brigade in Spain, will also speak as one who knows Steve personally, and participated with him in one of the epic struggles of our time. There will be other speakers and entertainment.

Rabbi to Speak At Meeting For Rosenbergs

NEWARK.—The Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case will hold a mass rally on Thursday September 11, at 8 p.m., at Wideway Hall, 929 Broad St., in Newark. Admission to the rally will be free. Residents of Newark and nearby communities will have an opportunity to hear prominent speakers expose the whole frameup nature of this case.

Speakers include Rabbi Meyer Scharff, David Alman and Mrs. Helen Sobell. Alman, a prominent novelist is Executive Secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Mrs. Sobell is the wife of Morton Sobell, who is now serving a 30 year sentence, in the same frameup that condemned the Rosenbergs.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now in Sing Sing, death cells, were convicted and sentenced to death in an atmosphere of hysterical red baiting and anti-Semitism.

RENT CONTROLS

WASHINGTON (FP).—Reports to the Office of Rent Stabilization show that 16 million Americans will continue to have rent controls after Sept. 30 because they fought for them.

MINE, MILL WINS

DENVER (FP).—The Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers won an 8-cent hourly pay boost for workers in the Phelps-Dodge Copper Corp. chain in its first major victory in 1952 bargaining talks.

Hits Ridgefield Plane Flights

NEWARK.—"It seems to us here that the danger of planes has simply been moved from Elizabeth to Ridgefield," one bitter Ridgefield resident wrote the N. Y. Herald Tribune.

While protests against unlimited use of Newark Airport have subsided, the airlines have gone ahead fullblast on their building and expansion program.

The new landing strip, which will threaten the Ironbound section of Newark, is scheduled for completion by November. Then,

nearby residents fear, the airline corporations will open a high-powered campaign to wipe out all the flying safety restrictions.

In Elizabeth, scene of three crashes that killed 118 people, several survivors are still hospitalized and in pain, the Newark News reported.

The Ridgefield resident, I. K. Taylor, wrote, "Since the re-opening of the Newark Airport, we, the residents of Ridgefield, have not had one night's sleep."

"The planes thunder and floun-

der over our heads until 2 a.m. and on the Sabbath Day we can time them every two minutes all day long. It seems to us there that the danger of planes has simply been moved from Elizabeth to Ridgefield."

"Of course, one can call Mitchell 2-8506 and complain, but when we reported low-flying planes that rocked our house at 1 and 2 a.m. a male voice asked if we had taken the name of the line."

"Meanwhile it is not funny to face the day exhausted for lack of sleep."

JERSEY UNIONS PITCH INTO ELECTION DRIVE

WITH LABOR DAY OVER, Jersey unions, CIO, AFL and independent, are stepping up their activities in the 1952 election campaign.

While there are varying policies in regard to endorsement and support to candidates and political parties, the great majority of unions in this state are still tied to the capitalist parties, the Democratic in particular.

Most Jersey unions also are saddled with the disastrous position of their internationals and of the CIO and AFL national bodies in support of the bi-partisan war policies, even though the membership yearns for world peace and enthusiastically greets every expression for peaceful relations between nations, and for an end to the Korean war.

Nevertheless the mounting burden of the war economy on the backs and pocketbooks of the people and the recognition that big appropriations for war goods are bringing not jobs and prosperity for the workers but tremendous profits for Big Business have destroyed many illusions and brought Jersey workers by the tens of thousands into sharp conflict with their employers.

This same process has also sharpened the demands which the rank and file of the unions are making upon candidates for public office. The result is that all New Jersey labor, regardless of affiliation, are agreed on many vital issues around which the fullweight of their unions' influence must be rallied in the election campaign. This fact creates considerable areas for joint and parallel election activities, evidenced in a number of labor developments last week.

OFFICERS OF LOCAL unions of UE (ind) in Essex County met at their new district office, 11 Murray St., Newark, to plan their election activity. William A. Wallace, secretary of UE District 4, who chaired the meeting, stated that the policy of the Council is not to endorse any political party and recommended that local unions who endorse candidates do so only after assurance that they will adopt and work for a pro-labor platform.

The platform for which UE local unions would seek such assurance contains ten points: 1) Elimination of the wage freeze 2) Price and rent controls 3) Adequate federal old age pensions for all persons aged 60 or over 4) federal disability and insurance and health program 5) Repeal of the Taft-Hartle Act and other repressive measures, including the Smith and McCarran Laws 6) A compulsory Fair Employment Practices law 7) A federal housing program for low-cost housing units 8) Raise the minimum wage to \$1.25 per hour 9) Refuse federal funds to finance

plants moving to low-wage areas 10) A program to build peaceful relationships with other countries, and an end to the war in Korea.

An action program was also mapped for mobilizing the entire UE membership for immediate political activity in the 10th, 11th and 12th Congressional Districts and for adoption in every area of New Jersey. UE local unions will intensify their registration campaigns. All leaflets and printed material will be geared to this effort, and a breakdown will be made of the UE membership on a ward and district basis to enable intensive work in the elections.

LOCAL UNIONS and the UE District Council will sponsor forums at which the members will speak directly with candidates. The emphasis in the UE election program is on "unity of the labor movement behind the needs of labor." UE will urge "unity of workers from all unions, CIO, AFL and Independent to visit candidates in an effort to get them committed on Fair Employment legislation."

Labor Day statements of Carl Holderman, State CIO president, and Louis P. Marcianite and Vincent J. Murphy, president and secretary of the State AFL, placed main emphasis on the need for labor to be active in the 1952 election campaign. While the AFL message declared the N. J. Federation would be guided in its political activity by the ultimate decision of the national AFL convention starting Sept. 15 in New York, it found common ground with the CIO and the UE statements in listing the major problems troubling working people.

The AFL spokesmen said the State Federation proposed to go to work for those candidates committed to sound labor legislation without "vicious or penalizing effects" and who pledge to preserve the best interests of the consumers, their social welfare, health, housing and economic stability.

"At this time," the Federation said, "particularly when the cost of living has hit an all-time record high, we must make our voice felt for continued price controls on food and other vital commodities. We must let our Congressional aspirants know that we want more low-cost housing and we want to extend the scope and coverage of Social Security, with a definite program of health insurance, in particular. On the state level we shall, of course, continue to advocate higher weekly benefits for unemployment compensation and temporary disability and workmen's compensation. We propose to apply ourselves with zeal to a state labor legislative program and we shall fight for the enactment of many necessary state measures."

(Continued on Page 2)

JERSEY UNIONISTS SET UP HALLINAN-MRS. BASS GROUP

NEWARK.—Formation of an Independent Labor Committee for Hallinan and Bass in New Jersey was announced here by William Santora, international representative of the United Electrical Workers, and chairman of the committee. The committee is composed of members and leaders of CIO, AFL and independent unions. The Labor Committee's statement follows:

"On this Labor Day working people face a critical decision: how can the working people use their voice and vote most effectively in the national election campaign to secure a better life in a world at peace?"

"As trade unionists, we have studied the records, candidates and platforms of all parties, we feel that the only national candidates who merit labor's support are Vincent J. Hallinan, noted labor attorney and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, outstanding Negro leader, candidates for President and Vice-President respectively of the Progressive Party."

The Eisenhower-Nixon ticket is campaigning openly for an anti-labor and pro-war program and has surrounded itself with the most reactionary elements in American life. They offer the people only the dread prospect of bigger wars, greater destruction, less democracy. The Stevenson-Sparkman ticket, however, provides no answer to the Republicans. Like their opponents, they are committed to carrying out the Big Business policy of huge profits through a continuation of the war in Korea and an expanded rearmament and militarization program. The record of the Truman Administration makes it clear that, regardless of the promises to labor, a war policy and a war budget inevitably depress living standards

and curb democratic rights in this country just as they have historically in all other nations which place their economies on a war footing. What is more the Democratic candidates today are not even making good on the promises on civil rights and repeal of the Taft-Hartley law which were made in 1948.

"HALLINAN AND BASS are the only candidates pledged to peace and an end to the war in Korea. They are therefore the only candidates who can consistently champion labor's program: Lower prices and taxes; wage increases instead of a wage freeze; repeal of Taft-Hartley and other repressive measures such as the McCarran and Smith Acts and Federal action to safeguard civil rights."

"Regardless of whether the next President will be a Democrat or Republican they can best be influenced to carry out a pro-labor peace program by a large independent vote for Hallinan and Bass. There is no other way that labor can express itself at the polls for this program."

"In the long run, we feel that only the formation of a labor party, free from the control of Big Business and machine politicians, is the answer to the aspirations of the working people. Honest workers and trade union leaders can hasten this day and advance the influence of labor by adopting an independent position in these elections. Uncritical acceptance of candidates handpicked by the economic royalists in both parties, can only lead to a dead-end street for labor. A vote for Hallinan and Bass on Nov. 4 is the mightiest demonstration labor can give all its independent position."

WIN JOBS FOR NEGROES

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The Florence fair employment practices committee recently announced that hiring of three Negroes, two of them cashiers, had been won from the Central Market.

No Negroes were employed in front of store jobs by the market prior to the committee's long campaign.

Mrs. Alleaner Tyson and James Burford, co-chairmen of the committee, said "Our year and a half old campaign is beginning to pay off in one victory after another for fair hiring. The recent buyers' strike at Best Buy Market ended when a Negro cashier was hired."

"This has proved to the employers of the Slauson-Manchester area that the people won't stand for the continuation of job discrimination."

TAXPAYERS PAY

WASHINGTON (FP).—The Senate preparedness sub committee under Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) has warned that "large-scale loafing, drunkenness and failure to attend to duty" on the part of Army engineers will probably cost U.S. taxpayers \$120 million on five bases being built in North Africa.

Korea Peace Ballots Roll Off Presses

THE FIRST QUARTER-MILLION ballots in the National Peace Referendum were off the press this week in the full-scale launching of a drive to record the stand of many millions of Americans on the question of ending the Korean war now.

The nationwide referendum is being conducted under the slogan, "Peace in Korea by Election Day" and under the joint sponsorship of a long list of citizens prominent in every walk of life and the American Peace Crusade.

In shops, factories, on busy street corners and throughout hundreds of communities across the nation, millions of Americans in the next weeks will be asked to record their vote on the question of a Korean peace now, in order thereby to press the candidates for major public office to pledge to end this conflict which the majority of the people oppose.

THE VERY FIRST BALLOTS in the national referendum were cast in a Detroit park on Sunday, Aug. 25, when the Michigan Peace Council put up a big, bright blue ballot box at its picnic there. Three hundred people, most of them in the park for their own family picnics, quickly cast their votes in the Peace balloting, and the idea of the referendum itself won warm approval from passers-by.

This has been the general response from people everywhere

who welcome the opportunity for the American people, in an organized way, to put themselves on record on this most vital question confronting the nation.

Fyke Farmer of Nashville, Tenn., a leader of the World Federalists movement, and a member of the American Council for World Federalism, who is sponsoring the referendum, commented that the "plan for a national straw vote for peace is ingenious and ought to be something that could be accomplished because there is no question that the American public would like to get out of the Korean war."

HUGH BRYSON, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards and also a sponsor, asserted that "overwhelming sentiment exists for stopping the Korean war," adding approval for the "idea of a straw vote."

John T. Gojack, president of the United Electrical Workers District 9, wrote from Fort Wayne, Ind., that "there is certainly the broadest unity among the American people" on the "question of peace." He declared that "it is impossible to do too much on such a worthwhile project" as the peace referendum.

Soviet CP Congress to Chart Policy for Peace and Plenty

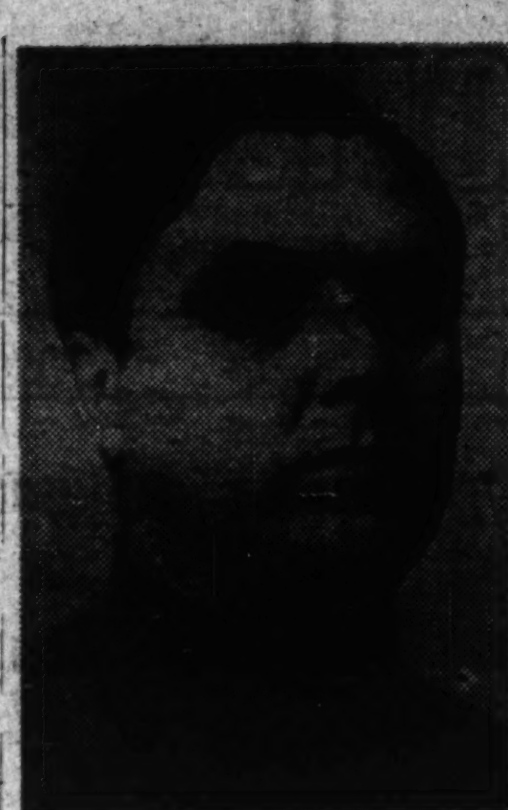
By JOHN PITTMAN

THE RECENT announcement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the 19th Congress of the Party will be convened on Oct. 5 has aroused a storm of conjecture, rumor-mongering and downright slander from the ruling circles of our country.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held a meeting in Moscow recently and resolved to call the regular Congress. It decided on the main problems confronting the people of the USSR, very probably discussed these problems and their solutions, named the persons to report the burden of this discussion to the Congress, and fixed the order of business.

This order of business, which the Congress can amend as it chooses, is proposed to consist of five matters. First will come the report of the Central Committee by its secretary, G. M. Malenkov. The second item is a report of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party, by its chairman, P. G. Moskatov. Next, the Congress will take up the draft directives concerning the Soviet Union's fifth Five-Year Plan, as reported by the chairman of the State Planning Commission, M. Z. Saburov. The fourth item proposed will be changes in the Party rules, as reported by N. S. Khrushchev. And the Congress will conclude with the election of the central bodies of the Party.

In addition to announcing the convening of the 19th Congress of the Party and the proposed order



MALENKOV

of business, the Central Committee had published in full and widely circulated its proposals regarding the fifth Five-Year Plan and the amended rules of the Party.

TRANSLATED TEXTS of these documents were published in the United States by the New York Times, in its issues of Aug. 21 and 23. Condensed and highly inspired versions of the meaning and implications of these documents, as well as the announcement of the Congress and its order of business, have been carried by most metropolitan newspapers subscribing. However, except for those newspaper readers who read the texts as published in the Times, the American people have been misinformed about this important event and the great work it will undertake.

The wire service versions of the meaning of the Congress and the work set before it, and even the New York Times' interpretation of these events, have managed to convey impressions ranging from the grotesque to the ridiculous.

FIRST, THE CONGRESS is represented as being called to arrange Stalin's succession. The wishful thinkers added their bit of rumor-mongering with the old chestnut about Stalin's "bad health" and "probable retirement."

Great significance was attached to the fact that the reporter of the Central Committee's views will be Malenkov. And it is now decided in the editorial rooms of the American millionaire press that Stalin's successor is to be Malenkov. Some very wise and deep-thinking scribe remembered that in the picture of the last big affair in Red Square, Malenkov had stood on the reviewing stand next to Stalin. Whereupon another equally wise and deep-thinking hack recalled that at a certain banquet at such and such a time, Stalin had been standing very close to Molotov, while Beria was peering over his shoulder. This could only mean, according to this oracle, that one could not dismiss Molotov and Beria from the "race."

That certain wise men among the bourgeois philosophers in our country seriously believe there is a "race" for Stalin's position was confirmed later by news reports

which describe a "struggle for power" which may lead to bloodshed in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

BUT IF SUCH ASSININITY borders on the hilarious, there is another kind that will bring no laughter to Americans anxious for a restoration of peaceful relations with the Soviet Union. This is the deliberate attempt to characterize the Congress as a move toward war, the fifth Five-Year Plan as a war mobilization plan, and the amended Party rules as a move to "tighten the Communist grip on the population."

To be sure, the Congress will discuss the world situation with its implications of war danger for the Soviet people. No American who saw, heard or read accounts of what went on at the conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties, the denunciation of the "Communist conspiracy," the hysterical insults and slanders directed at the Soviet Union, the brazen boasts of what "we" are going to do to the Soviet Union—no American who witnessed these things will be surprised in the least if the Communists of the Soviet Union take note of what is being said and done by the ruling circles of our country. The surprise would come if all this went unheeded there. Nor would the American people regard themselves as instantly periled if, taking such heed, the Congress acted to strengthen the defenses of the Soviet Union.

HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, having been told that such defense preparations are really "plans for aggression" against us in Wichita, Kansas, or Back Bay, Maine, will be relieved to know that the fifth Five-Year Plan's chief concern is to carry through the gradual transition from Socialism into Communism. And since the prerequisite for this, economically, is a surplus of all the commodities the Soviet people need, the Five-Year Plan's main goal is to create this surplus in consumers' goods. To that end, as Joseph Clark reported from Moscow in last week's Worker, the fifth Five-Year Plan envisages vast quantitative increases and qualitative improvements in virtually every type of commodity. Moreover, it envisages an expansion of total output so vast as to quickly overtake and surpass, the production of the leading capitalist countries, including our own United States.

Now, despite the war scare manufactured by our wise leaders over this plan, they are really scared and we should be the last ones in the world to help them conceal it. But what they fear most is not the straw bogey-man of a Soviet war threat which they have invented, but the competition of socialist production. For the ruling circles of our country know in their heart, no matter how much they scream and rant about the virtues of "free enterprise," that capitalism—yes, especially American capitalism—is now less efficient than socialism. And even more than they fear this fact, they fear the American people's realization of it. For that realization spells their exit as a class.

As for the proposed rules changes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, they seem to this observer to open the Party's ranks to millions of the Soviet people "from the working class, the working peasants and working intelligentsia," while simultaneously strengthening the influence and work of the Party among the people. Clearly, there is no comfort in this development either for our ruling circles. Hence their distortion of the truth.

HARLEM RECALLS FIGHTING BEN DAVIS AS HE FACES 49th BIRTHDAY IN JAIL

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

THERE'S A LOT OF DIFFERENCE in giving cake to children in the streets on one birthday, and spending another in jail for doing things that will help the same kids and their parents and friends.

No doubt former Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, as he sits in his cell in Terre Haute Federal Prison this Sept. 8 on his 49th birthday will recall that day.

It was a windy September day in 1947 when then Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, having a good time with hundreds of Harlem children at his birthday party, cut a huge cake and handed each child a mouth-watering piece.

Two years later, Ben Davis, along with 10 other Communist colleagues were battling a hideous frameup in the court at Foley Square where the government was trying them for "conspiring to teach and advocate" overthrow of the government.

And today, five years later, the frameup has worked, and the man who became a by-word in Harlem because of his fights on its behalf and his love and devotion to the children—sits in a jail facing four more years of loneliness.

Born in Dawson, Georgia, Sept. 8, 1903, Davis had seen KKK crosses burned on his father's property. He had gone to segregated "tumble down rural school," he said during the trial. Later in Atlanta he attended Morehouse Academy and College.

He attended Amherst College in Massachusetts and finished law at Harvard. At Amherst when he sought to join the musical club it was decided he couldn't because during southern trips he might cause embarrassment. And at Harvard he was jimmied in the Harvard Law Club. At Amherst he played varsity football for three



BEN DAVIS

choir.

BACK IN ATLANTA to begin his law practice, Davis saw an account of the case of Herndon who had been arrested under an old law when he led a demonstration of hungry people in Atlanta. He offered his services to the International Labor Defense. The Communist Party was organizing mass protests around the case.

"In the course of my association and discussion with the Communists," Davis later wrote in his pamphlet "why I became a Communist" "I found the only rational and realistic path to the freedom which burns in the breast of every Negro. It required only a moment to join, but my whole lifetime as a Negro American prepared me for it."

Davis further told how he was impressed by the Communists' militant and uncompromising fight for the freedom and equal rights of Negro Americans...

And after he joined he got in that fight—and will return to it as he promised from the speaker's ladder a few days before he was sent to jail.

In 1943 after his election to the City Council, Davis was always fond of telling how his father, the late Ben Davis, Sr., a life long Republican and former GOP national committee member had to take back his jest that "you Communists are always running for something but you never catch it."

HE WAS RE-ELECTED in 1945, and his record for the two terms was one of constant battling for better conditions in Harlem and for a better deal for working people. He spoke fearlessly for peace when all others were barking for war.

Davis promised the people of Harlem his fight for them would go on though he was imprisoned. And today that promise is being remembered by many registered voters who have signed petitions to put him on the ballot of the Freedom Party to run for State Assemblyman.

Others have signed petitions urging President Truman to grant Davis amnesty. "He's been in jail long enough" as one housewife put it, seems to sum up the sentiment in and around Harlem.

NATIONAL BAR ASSN. HITS MOVE TO DISBAR CROCKETT

DETROIT, Mich.—The National Bar Association, representing the Negro attorneys of the United States, voted unanimously at its convention here to appeal to the Michigan Bar Association to drop disbarment proceedings against attorney George Crockett. Crockett, who has just returned here from a four-month jail sentence, is threatened with disbar-

ment because of his courageous defense of Carl Winter and Jack Stachel during the first Smith Act frame-up trial of the 11 Communist leaders at Foley Square. This defense earned him a "contempt" citation by Judge Harold Medina.

The convention, which acted on Crockett Friday, was attended by some 125 of the most eminent Negro attorneys in the country.

THE GENERAL GETS THE AXE

(Continued from Page 3)

by Gen. Thorpe on Sept. 9, 1951, before the Rhode Island Turkey Growers at the University of Rhode Island in Kingston.

Others say the Army snoopers got busy because a Finnish-language newspaper in Superior, Wis., ran an "inflammatory" account of the general's speech.

And still others compound the confusion by stating (a) that the Daily Worker ran a translated version of the Finnish paper's story and (b) that the Daily Worker "distorted" Gen. Thorpe's speech.

As will be seen, the later yarn is an obvious falsehood, shedding light on the fraud, fakery and frameup surrounding the witch-hunting against even a solid conservative like Gen. Thorpe.

WHAT HE SAID

But to get to the speech which Thorpe made and which, in the words of a Providence Journal editorial, "he had given some 50 times before organizations."

• "The Soviet Union was right in viewing the Japanese treaty as a breeder of a third World War."

• "The Chiang Kai-shek government was one of unbelievable corruption."

• "The 'landlord class' of the Philippines was 'more responsible' for the Huk movement than the most enthusiastic Red in Russia."

• "French policy in Indo-China was 'stupid.'"

• "The U. S. is backing a 'dead horse' in Chiang."

In saying all this, Gen. Thorpe was only admitting to the obvious failures of reactionary Wall Street foreign policy.

Was it because the Daily Worker quoted from his speech that Gen. Thorpe's "loyalty" became suspect in the eyes of his fellow-generals, or was it because the witch-hunters permit no deviation from their rigid pro-war propaganda?

Partly, to be sure, the fact that the Daily Worker gave coverage to the speech must have inflamed

the fanatics who see "Red" in every dissenting opinion.

THE RECORD

But the Daily Worker, as examination will show, based its own story on news dispatches published by other papers.

The Westerly Sun of Sept. 10, carried an Associated Press dispatch, headline: "Thorpe Hits Peace Treaty." One paragraph of the story began: "... He said the Russians may be right in labeling the new Japanese treaty a breeder of a third World War."

The Daily Worker of Sept. 12, basing itself on such a published dispatch, began: "The Soviet Union is right in branding the Japanese treaty a breeding ground for a new world war, it was acknowledged."

Did the Daily Worker translate the Finnish paper article? It would not be important, were it not for the fact that this is an obvious lie. The Finnish paper "Tyomies Eteenpain (Workingman Forward)" carried its story on Sept. 27, 1951, according to a letter to Thorpe from the Pentagon. And reproduced in the Providence Evening Bulletin of Aug. 22, 1952.

The Providence Journal on the same date quoted a "spokesman for the Pentagon" as saying that "the Daily Worker picked up the speech from the Finnish paper."

But the Daily Worker carried its story on the Thorpe speech on Sept. 12, 15 days before the story in the Finnish paper!

We have demonstrated that fraud—even where the reason for the fraud seems non-existent—is an

essential part of the witch-hunt and the "loyalty" smear.

Now let us demonstrate how even the general victimized by the witch-hunt and the newspaper which deplored it are themselves carriers of the dread anti-Communist disease which is at the root of the Thorpe case and all the other thought control terrorizations let loose in the land.

The Providence Journal, in order to defend the general, accused the Daily Worker in its Aug. 22 editorial of having taken Thorpe's speech and "distorted it out of context and emphasis."

An examination of the Daily Worker story and an abbreviated Associated Press dispatch appearing in the Westerly (R. I.) Sun of Sept. 10, 1951, show that the Daily Worker did NOT distort Thorpe's speech as it was elsewhere reported.

On the contrary, it was careful to note that, while the General was critical of U. S. foreign policy, he remained, basically, a supporter of that policy.

Concluded the Worker's story: "Demonstrating that he still sees eye-to-eye with MacArthur and Truman, Gen. Thorpe added his belief that the government should now keep on fighting the Viet Namees."

On Sept. 19, 1951, however, the Senate McCarran Committee, according to the Providence Bulletin of Aug. 22, 1952, asked Thorpe to "explain the Daily Worker story."

The Bulletin said that at a "closed hearing" before the committee, Thorpe was told that his speech, "as carried by the Daily Worker, placed him in a suspicious position when it was combined with the fact that in 1950 he had testified before a Senate hearing that as Pacific intelligence chief he had cleared Owen Lattimore three times and found Lattimore to be loyal."

The Providence paper then added these ominous words:

"This was in contradiction to the assertion of Sen Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin that Lattimore was 'Russia's top espionage agent in the U. S.'"

The general had committed the unparalleled indiscretion of following his contradiction of the McCarthy smear of Lattimore with a speech reported objectively in the Daily Worker!

GESTAPO TECHNIQUE

Visualize this Gestapo-like scene of a high-ranking general (or for that matter, any American citizen) being arrogantly required to "explain" his exercise of free speech and the reporting thereof in our allegedly "free press."

Add to it the shocking admission in the Providence Bulletin that, although Army Intelligence was "apparently" investigating to see if Thorpe was accurately quoted, "at no time did agents ask Gen. Thorpe what he said."

It becomes clear, then, why even the Providence Journal editorialized against the "outrageous humiliation" of Gen. Thorpe and called on the Congress to protect Americans from "such terrorists invasion..." and why Thorpe's rival for Congress, incumbent

Democrat Rev. John E. Fogarty, has called on the Army to explain the probe.

There is more than a hint in the Providence Journal's charge that Thorpe was the "victim of an inquiry agency for political reasons" that the Democratic national administration used its "loyalty" smear against the Republican, Thorpe.

But is not this exactly what the first victims of the Smith Act trials and the other witch-hunt devices warned would come to pass—that if Communists and alleged Communists could be persecuted for their political beliefs and their exercise of free speech no American can be safe?

Yesterday, for reasons of its own, the McCarran Committee denied that Thorpe had ever testified before the committee at any time. "He has never testified before the committee," a committee aide told the Daily Worker in Washington.

But to Gen. Thorpe it probably didn't matter.

For on Aug. 21 Thorpe had picked up the pieces of his shattered political ambitions and withdrawn from the Congressional elections.

On Aug. 22, the very same day, and long after its agents had already completed their, to hom, disastrous activities, K. B. Bush, U. S. Army Acting Adjutant General blandly wrote his erstwhile comrade-in-the Pentagon that investigation shows "there is no information existing which reflects on your loyalty." (Text of letter carried in the Providence Bulletin, Aug. 22). Gen. Thorpe resides, at the moment, in a place ironically named Shelter Harbor, R.I.

But what befell this rock-ribbed Republican and professional soldier of 30 years service proves that here is no sheltering harbor for any American these days. Only the forthright defense of civil liberties for every American; only a vigorous struggle for peace; only a refusal to swallow the Big Lie of anti-communism on which the witch-hunt is based can save even a MacArthur general from a McCarthy-McCarran smear.

Name Negroes

(Continued from Page 4)

candidate has been nominated for Congress by an old-guard party and the campaign of George W. Thomas on the Republican ticket to unseat the reactionary Congresswoman Edna Kelly from the 10th C. D. is the direct result of a sweeping all-party rank and file movement to force the major political county leadership to recognize the demand for adequate Negro representation. Initiated by the Kings County ALP the Negro representation fight in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area won such militant backing that it swept aside the resistance of the GOP leaders and gave the Negro people its first borough congressional standard-bearer on either of the two major party tickets.

Like the initiative from the Manhattan ALP and the Independent non-partisan committee to elect a Negro to the State Senate which forced dissident anti-Tammany Democrats to name Mr. Archibald, the Thomas candidacy is another indication of the mounting struggle by the Negro people, crossing party lines and stratas of the population, to smash the bi-partisan conspiracy which denies to millions of Negroes their right to political spokesmen in every field of office.

Leading the crusade for Negro representation, of course, is the great figure of Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, the Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President, the only Negro woman even mentioned by any party for that office. Her leadership for civil rights and against the jimerow, poll-tax, second-class citizenship program of both major parties for the Negro people, has inspired thousands of Negroes and whites wherever she has spoken to spur local movements for Negro representation within the major parties.

ITU PARLEY

CINCINNATI (FP).—The Intl. Typographical Union (AFL) ended its centennial convention here on a strong anti-Taft-Hartley note.

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Rap Tax Favoritism For Big U. S. Steel Plant in Morrisville

TRENTON, N. J. — The huge Fairless steel plant, now being built across the river in Morrisville, Penna., is getting away with taxes that are less than a third of other firms here, school board officials charged.

The new U. S. Steel mill is paying on an assessment of \$14,000,000, while if the area's 30 percent formula was applied, the figure would be \$45,000,000.

When completed, the steel mill will reach a value of \$450,000,000.

The school officials, responsible for building and maintaining grade schools, feel this "Fairless favoritism" will cripple their plans for educating the children of an estimated 50,000 people who are already flocking to Morrisville. They plan to appeal the assessment of Falls Township Committee.

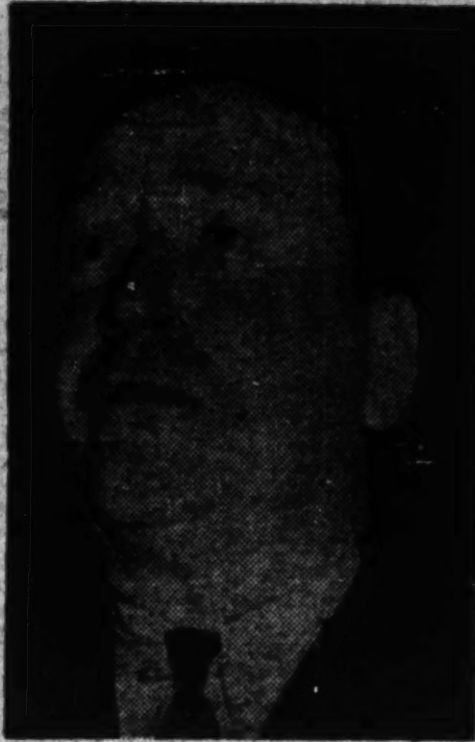
Small home owners throughout Falls Township aired their own protest, and started circulating pe-

titions, protesting that this year, they will be paying a greater percentage of taxes than the billion-dollar U. S. Steel plant.

Some homes, formerly assessed at \$1,000, have now been jumped to an assessment of \$7,000, they said bitterly.

MEANWHILE, as shop workers here in Jersey wince at the tax hole in their pay envelopes, Big Business firms throughout the state have been granted huge tax deductions.

Corporations skimming the cream of a new accelerated tax amortization—fancy words for a tax cut—are Esso Standard Oil Central RR of New Jersey, Central RR of Penna. (with offices in Jersey City) Sandvik Steel, Inc. of Fair Lawn and Hercules Powder Co. of Parlin. These are only the million-dollar-and-up class of certificate of the 55 Jersey firms getting the new tax write-off.



FAIRLESS

Princeton Prof. Hits Driscoll Record on Living Standards

PRINCETON, N. J.—A Princeton professor charged that Gov. Driscoll's administration "is sitting idly by with seeming uncorrupted and apathy" while labor's living standards are sliding downhill.

In his report, Prof. Richard A. Lester, chairman of Princeton University's economics department, outlined sweeping improvements in Jersey's minimum wage and workmen's compensation laws.

In blistering terms, the Lester report condemned the fact that 100,000 women workers—half of working forces—remain unprotected by a legal minimum wage and that for men the minimum is a starvation 32 cents an hour.

He underlined one fact that was completely omitted in news stories in Jersey daily newspapers—that "New Jersey alone has continued to exclude hotel employees from wages and hours protection."

The omission speaks eloquently of the strength of the Atlantic City and other shore hotel owners who have lobbied in the State House for years to prevent that protection for hotel workers.

Professor Lester listed three major changes "long overdue in New Jersey":

Minimum wage—Jersey's mini-

imum is a shockingly low 32 cents. Women and hotel workers are totally unprotected. Lester suggests a 75-cent minimum, in line with that provided in interstate occupations. Legal power to change the law has been hamstrung. Lester charges, because "the few thousands of dollars necessary have not even been budgeted."

Workmen's compensation — In Jersey, this has deteriorated in the past six years, Lester reported. From sixth place in the nation, New Jersey has slipped to thirteenth.

Widows' and Orphans' compensation—When worker is killed on the job, Jersey's benefit ceiling of \$25 a week "is exceeded by 33 states, including a number of low-wage southern states."

Lester proposed improving the "harsh provisions for widows and dependent children." Instead of the current 40-60 percent of the work-killed husband's to be paid to the widow, he urged raising the amount to 65-70 percent, with a \$42 ceiling.

Jersey's disgraceful record on workmen's compensation, he said, "is among the skimpiest in the country."

CALL STATE PP PARLEY SAT.

Mapping their last seven intensive weeks of the Jersey presidential campaign, the N. J. Progressive Party will hold its state convention Saturday, Sept. 13, at the Hotel Hildebrecht in Trenton, featuring an impressive array of nationally prominent speakers and top-flight entertainment.

The afternoon session, opening at 1 p.m., will hear Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Progressive candidate for Vice-President and first Negro woman to be nominated for high office, and C. B. Baldwin, national campaign manager for Vincent Hallinan, Progressive candidate for President.

A state platform will be adopted and national office staff experts will lead a session on radio and television techniques, press relations, leaflet writing and canvassing.

The evening session will start at 7:30 with a film "A Time for Greatness," Quaker documentary movie based on the American Friends proposals for world peace. Speakers at the evening rally will

be Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party chairman, for many terms the champion in Congress of the plain people of all the Americas, and Rev. Edward MacGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church of the Bronx.

Morris Carnovsky and Howard A. Silva, stage and screen actors, will appear in a skit, "Minority Report." Da Silva is known for his roles as Jed in "Oklahoma" and as the bartender in "The Lost Weekend."

The Progressive Party candidate for U. S. Senator, who will be nominated at the afternoon session, will make an acceptance speech at the evening meeting.

The call to this convention declares, "this is a peace convention and is open to all persons in New Jersey who want world peace."

CORPORATE GIFTS

NEW YORK (FP).—One-fifth of all corporate gifts is earmarked for colleges and universities, which receive about \$50 million a year from American big business.

Attention Tenants!

Federal Rent Controls expire Sept. 30! Has YOUR city, town or community acted to safeguard tenants from the "sky's the limit" rent increases? All that's needed is a simple resolution by the municipal body (city council, etc.) BY THE DEADLINE and rent controls will continue until April 30, 1959. Otherwise they're off and tenants are at the mercy of the real estate interests. These same real estate interests are busy trying to block continuing controls in cities and towns throughout the state. You and your union, your church, your club, should get busy at once if your local governing body has not yet passed that resolution. The time is growing short. Don't delay—get busy today!

Election Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

which thus far have received a rebuff from our legislators."

HOLDERMAN'S STATEMENT declared in part:

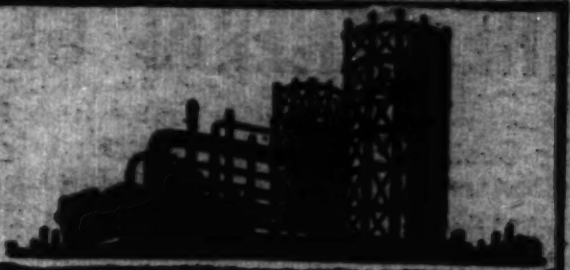
"In our own nation, we believe we can achieve both freedom and security. We fight for the right of all Americans, regardless of race, color, creed or nationality, to obtain employment, to participate freely in our political life and to be free from physical or verbal attack from either the bigoted lynch mob or the Big Lie smear."

"We seek legislation to promote the security of all the people by raising minimum wages, by distributing the tax load more equitably, by clearing slums and building modern low-rent apartments, by preventing profiteering by greedy corporations and landlords, and by making available the cures of modern medicine at prices people can afford to pay."

One thousand delegates from 400 local unions were expected at the State CIO Political Action Committee conference this Sunday, Sept. 7, at the Essex House in Newark, to discuss and plan a "vigorous registration and election campaign" in New Jersey in 1952.

Principal speakers at the PAC meeting will be Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, Walter P. Reuther, president of the UAW-CIO, and Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator.

New Jersey SHOP TALK



THREATENED STRIKES at the Todd and Bethlehem Shipyards were averted by a last minute agreement with CIO shipyard workers winning a 20 cent an hour wage increase. Both Todds and Bethlehem have yards in Hoboken. The contracts were made retroactive to April 14. In addition to the wage increase the workers also gained the following: three weeks vacation for 15 years of service, six paid holidays, an additional five percent increase for special job classifications, and hospitalization, medical and surgical insurance for workers and their families. Base pay of first class mechanics is increased to \$2.00 per hour with the raise.

LOCAL 461, IUE — CIO will present demands to the Singer Manufacturing Co. of Elizabeth for a new contract to replace the one expiring October 21. The union will ask for "a substantial wage increase" according to George Kerr, Business Agent. Other demands agreed on by the workers include increase of severance pay to \$100 per year for each year of service, adjustment of inequities, three weeks vacation for 10 years service and four weeks for 20 years, two additional holidays, with pay, 15 days sick leave a year. Other demands call for a speedup in grievance procedures, and changes in retirement, insurance, and hospitalization plans.

MOTOR VEHICLE EXAMINERS in Jersey members of Local 1462, State, County and Municipal Workers, AFL have issued an appeal for public support in their fight for the 5 day 40 hour week. According to Henry D'Amato, president of the local, "We want the same kind of treatment given to other public employees, most of whom are already on the 40 hour week." Discussions on the 5 day week have been held with Acting Motor Vehicle Director Dardson. "But we have found little encouragement in these meetings, which were conclusive at best," said D'Amato. Governor Driscoll is one of the big wheels in the Republican efforts to sell Eisenhower to the voters in Jersey. Wonder how he'll explain away the lack of decent conditions by State employees. Maybe he won't even try. Anyhow the appeal of these workers should get an immediate response from all Jerseyites. Let the Governor know how you feel.

WORKERS USUALLY aren't much interested in Dun & Bradstreet, but their latest price index contained figures that effect every worker. The index showed that wholesale prices jumped again last week and is now at \$6.70 as compared to \$6.31 in April. The index represents the total wholesale cost of one pound each of 31 foods in common use. Right now it's at the highest point since last November. Even Wall Street admits the cost of living is going up.

THE CIO TEXTILE WORKERS UNION has been trying hard to get the AFL to agree to an election at the Gera Mills in Passaic. The CIO accuses the Company and the AFL of stalling an election. In an election held by the Honest Ballot Association for the workers of the Flintkote plant in East Rutherford some time ago the TWU-CIO walloped the Baldanzi-Serrano secessionists with only 18 votes out of more than 500 being cast against the CIO Textile Workers Union. This probably explains the reticence of

the AFL to allow a vote by the workers.

TWELVE HUNDRED MEMBERS of Teamsters local 469 were on strike with picketing scheduled at 115 central Jersey shipping concerns as Shop Talk went to press. The local's jurisdiction covers Mercer, Monmouth, Middlesex, Union and Hunterdon counties and the strike is expected to tie up freight movements in these areas. Workers now receive only \$1.55 an hour and work a nine hour day. Demands include a 50 cent an hour wage increase and an 8 hour day, in addition to a number of fringe benefits.

Local 478 of the Teamsters Union in Essex and Union counties was also negotiating for a new contract with a strike threat in the offering. The 4200 members were demanding a 15 cent an hour increase, fringe benefits and the elimination of Hugh Sheridan as impartial chairman of arbitration procedures. Sheridan is a trucking boss himself.

THE STRIKE AT THE RED BANK, Eatontown and Long Branch plants of the Bendix Aviation Corporation by members of Local 417, IUE-CIO ended last week with a general pay increase of 4 cents an hour, plus 5 cents additional to skilled workers. The union's original demand was for a 15-cent-an-hour hike.

AN 18-DAY STRIKE of the Warren Foundry & Pipe Corp. ended with a 12-cents-an-hour increase for the UAW-CIO workers. The agreement also includes three weeks' vacation for 15 years' service, and hospital and medical insurance. The entire package amounts to 20.9 cents an hour. The one-year contract is retroactive to March 31 when the old contract expired.

A TWO-YEAR AGREEMENT was signed by Local 3355, Steelworkers, CIO, with the De Laval Steam Turbine Co. of Trenton, ending a strike threat. The new contract calls for a 12 1/4-cent-an-hour increase plus revaluing of certain jobs which will mean additional increases of 2 1/2 to 12 1/2 cents an hour for employees affected. Employees with 15 years' service will get three weeks paid vacations. A wage reopener after one year is also in the contract.

AS THIS WAS BEING WRITTEN, workers in the Federal Telephone & Radio Corp. plants in Clifton, Nutley, Belleville, Passaic and East Newark had either taken strike votes or were preparing to take such action. Four locals—400 and 447, IUE-CIO; 947 IAM-AFL, and 1703, a CIO Federal local representing office workers, all were threatening strike action against the company's refusal to make "a serious offer." The company has offered an 8-cent-an-hour increase. Locals 447 and 400 are demanding "cost of living wage increases," three weeks' vacation after 10 years' service, and increased insurance payments by the company. Local 1703 is asking for a 30 percent wage hike, a pension program and increased insurance benefits. The International Association of Machinists is demanding a 10 percent hike in pay and a union shop.

Rally to End Korea War Now!

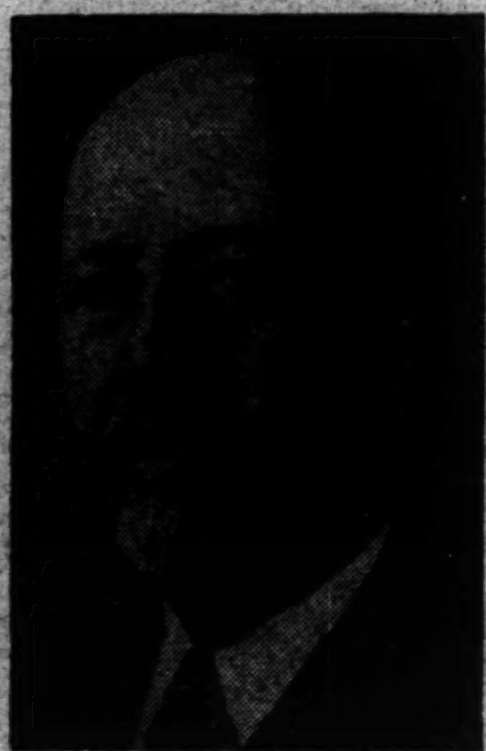
PEACE PARLEY TO ASK KOREA CEASE FIRE NOW

PHILADELPHIA.—Steel workers, miners, farmers, AFL and CIO trade unionists, Negro and white, will stream into Philadelphia Saturday, Sept. 13 to participate in the Pennsylvania Peace Convention which is scheduled to demand an immediate cease fire in Korea.

The delegates are expected from such far flung points as Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Bethlehem, Reading, York, and from Philadelphia.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted historian and scholar, will keynote the convention.

THE CONVENTION ALSO



DR. DuBOIS

will feature Vincent Hallinan, candidate for president of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket.

Delegates are being elected by gathering 10 signatures on a petition which entitles the individual who secures the signatures to represent those who signed.

The committee also calls on all those who wish to participate in the convention to come as delegates, or observers—official or unofficial.

The call declares:

"THE 1952 campaign for peace is the business of all Pennsylvanians—the working people—the Negro people—the great working farm population of our state.

"We invite all the people for peace in Pennsylvania to join us in this Peace Convention. We invite religious leaders. We invite organized labor. We invite Republicans, Democrats and all other political groupings.

"Let us join together in a mighty crusade for peace in our state. Together let us construct a Pennsylvania program for peace. With it will come economic security and the restoration of our precious American civil rights."

The convention will convene at 10 a.m. at Philographic Arts Auditorium, 2128 Walnut St., Philadelphia on Saturday, Sept. 13 and will continue on Sunday, Sept. 14.

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

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In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

State AFL Nixes Martin! Urges Labor Injunction Ban

HARRISBURG.—The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor has publicly announced its opposition to the re-election of Republican Senator Edward Martin.

Meanwhile, both the State AFL and CIO have urged Pennsylvania Democrats to fight for anti-labor injunction laws in the State Legislature.

The demand was made last week at a hearing of the Democratic Party's legislative platform committee.

In calling for anti-labor injunction measures in labor disputes James L. McDevitt, president of the Pennsylvania AFL charged, "Injunctions are granted on the telephone and we are not even called into hearings where our unions are involved." He was supported by

Harry Boyer, president of the Pennsylvania CIO.

THE AFL'S OPPOSITION to Martin stems from his failure to back favorable labor legislation and his "equally bad" record on legislation dealing with social welfare, domestic economic policy and "anti-Communist foreign aid."

The AFL, however, did back the re-election of Congressman Francis E. Walter, one of labor's worst enemies and a member of the anti-labor Un-American witch-hunting committee. Walter helped co-sponsor a vicious law aimed at denying civil rights to millions of foreign born workers.

At the Democratic platform hearings, Dr. Jesse Reber, acting general secretary of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches, appeared on behalf of the state FEPC council, and called for a strong plank in the platform prohibiting discrimination in employment "because of race, creed, color or national origin."

McDEVITT AND BOYER supported this statement and Boyer declared, "I am not only for FEPC, but FEPC that will be strictly enforced."

The representatives of labor, including a representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, also called for absentee ballots for transportation workers.

Labor also called for legislation making it compulsory for employers to give their employees time off on election day to vote, with pay.

Miss Dorothy Wolff, member of the executive board of the Philadelphia Teachers Union, called for repeal of the Pechan oath bill, which she declared endangers the teachers tenure act.

Robert H. Craig, Jr., assistant to Dr. C. I. Palmer, chairman of the Pennsylvania Medical Society's health committee, opposed a plank in the platform of the national Democratic Party which he said could lead to socialized medicine or compulsory health insurance.

McDevitt, of the AFL, pointed out, however, that the workers are greatly affected by the increased

HALLINAN SPEAKS AT TOWN HALL



HALLINAN

PHILADELPHIA.—The Progressive Party's standard bearer for peace, Vincent Hallinan, will return here Saturday, Sept. 13 and address a giant peace rally at Town Hall, 150 N. Broad St., at 8 p.m.

Hallinan, who recently completed a six-month jail sentence imposed on him for his courageous defense of Harry Bridges, currently is touring the country in his bid for the presidency on a platform that includes a demand for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

Immediately after his release from prison Hallinan spoke at two huge rallies in San Francisco and Culver City, Calif., attended by 5,000 and 9,000 persons respectively.

IN HIS LAST visit here Hallinan spoke to more than 1,000 persons in a Progressive Party rally in Town Hall.

The Progressive Party announced that tickets at \$1.30 and 65 cents can be secured at 1215 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

It Can Be Done!

How was it done? "Every time I got a new reader I asked whether the reader knew anyone that could be spoken to about getting the paper regularly," J. reported. "After a while my 'customers' were circulating two and three copies amongst their friends," J. said, "and now my problem is to involve more people in circulating the paper."

"The people who get the paper from me, in the main, never read 'The Worker' before," J. stated.

The above experience is given to show that the circulation of the Daily Worker and the Pennsylvania Worker can be built, where the necessary work is done. Send your experiences in building the circulation of The Worker to P. O. Box 5544, Kingessing Station, Philadelphia 43.

LABOR ROUNDUP

GE Workers Walk Out Over Company Speedup Maneuvers

YORK. Two hundred General Electric workers, members of Local 115, United Electrical Workers (Independent), walked off their jobs last week protesting company speedup efforts which workers said would affect the jobs of 20 to 30 men.

Workers declared the speedup maneuvers began when the company installed a new gear which increased the speed of a wire lacquering machine. Plant-wide speedup is in the offing, they charged.

The company calls this "increased production efficiency."

About six weeks ago GE tried to condition the workers to impending speedup efforts by holding three 1½ hour classes after work hours on the virtues of the "free enterprise" system for which

the workers were paid time-and-one-half. The workers apparently have decided that "free enterprise" means the company makes more money at their expense and the only way to decide the issue is on the picket line.

PHILADELPHIA.—Twenty-six Negro women workers staged a sitdown strike at the Bayuk Cigar Co. and were arrested on charges of "disorderly conduct, inciting to riot and unlawful detainer" last week.

The Negro workers have been protesting low wages and segregated company restaurants. Tommie Evans, a spokesman for the workers, said the women hold jobs as strippers in the company's two plants here. They are the lowest paid employees, receiving \$30 to

\$37 a week. Cigarmakers receive \$35 to \$50 a week.

The Negro workers are appealing to the white workers to support their struggles.

PHILADELPHIA.—Workers at the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. voted to strike last week and were scheduled to begin picketing last Tuesday morning.

The workers, represented by Local 1717, AFL Machinists, are demanding higher wages and improved working conditions. They also want a union shop, elimination of a management clause.

PITTSBURGH.—Thirteen striking gas workers did not return to their jobs last week despite a court injunction ordering them to do so. The gas workers are represented by Local 332, CIO Utility Workers.

75 DAYS IN JAIL!

An Editorial

IT IS PENNSYLVANIA'S shame that Steve Nelson, Communist and working class leader, is in jail for 75 days because he has been denied bail by the authorities of this state while appealing his case.

Silence in this violation of the eighth amendment to the constitution leads to a policy of accommodation to the deep inroads on the Bill of Rights made by the thought police in our state.

The denial of bail to Steve Nelson can be used against any person in Pennsylvania if this fight is not won.

There are three things that YOU can do in winning this fight for bail for Steve Nelson:

- Write to District Attorney Malone, Pittsburgh, calling for the freeing of Nelson on bail.
- Send funds for Nelson's defense to the Civil Rights Congress, Hardt Building, Broad and Columbia Ave., Philadelphia.
- Attend Civil Rights Congress at Camp Alpine (formerly Nature Friends) Sunday, Sept. 7.

York City Council Votes to Open Pool

YORK. — A five-year battle to ball.

open the municipal swimming Since 1948 thousands of sign-pool, without discrimination, istures have been presented to city coming to a climax here. City council, which has been mainly council was forced to pass a bill Democratic controlled, demanding ordering Parks Director Herbert the pool be opened, without dis-F. Anderson to work out a budget termination.

for opening of the pool because The Communist Party, Progress-of the demands of thousands of sive Party, the Negro Elks, edu-people, Negro and white, who cators, and thousands of trade protested the continued closing of unionists condemned the policy of the pool since 1948.

The Republican Mayor, How-pool closed. In all this time the ard E. Eyster introduced a bill at Republican Party of York has been a previous council meeting call-mum on this issue.

ing for the opening of the pool. Observers here point out that The majority of the city council, the united, mass campaign to to who are Democrats, stated that open the pool should continue they were in favor of opening the after election day to guarantee pool, but accused the mayor of that passage of the ordinance is not using this issue as a "political foot-just a bid for votes.

Picnic Program

Program of the Freedom Picnic at Camp Alpine (formerly Nature Friends) on Sunday, Sept. 7.

EARL ROBINSON — World renowned composer and folk singer.

BEULAH RICHARDSON — Noted Negro poet.

MARGARET NELSON — Wife of Steve Nelson.

LAURA DUNCAN — Popular progressive vocalist.

Bring the whole family! Auspices: West Phila. Chapter Civil Rights Congress.

(If you need transportation, call Civil Rights Congress ST. 7-1874). RAIN DATE—Sept. 21.

Korea Peace Ballots Roll Off Presses

THE FIRST QUARTER-MILLION ballots in the National Peace Referendum were off the press this week in the full-scale launching of a drive to record the stand of many millions of Americans on the question of ending the Korean war now.

The nationwide referendum is being conducted under the slogan, "Peace in Korea by Election Day" and under the joint sponsorship of a long list of citizens prominent in every walk of life and the American Peace Crusade.

In shops, factories, on busy street corners and throughout hundreds of communities across the nation, millions of Americans in the next weeks will be asked to record their vote on the question of a Korean peace now, in order thereby to press the candidates for major public office to pledge to end this conflict which the majority of the people oppose.

THE VERY FIRST BALLOTS in the national referendum were cast in a Detroit park on Sunday, Aug. 25, when the Michigan Peace Council put up a big, bright blue ballot box at its picnic there. Three hundred people, most of them in the park for their own family picnics, quickly cast their votes in the Peace balloting, and the idea of the referendum itself won warm approval from passers-by.

This has been the general response from people everywhere

who welcome the opportunity for the American people, in an organized way, to put themselves on record on this most vital question confronting the nation.

Fyke Farmer of Nashville, Tenn., a leader of the World Federalists movement, and a member of the American Council for World Federalism, who is sponsoring the referendum, commented that the "plan for a national straw vote for peace is ingenious and ought to be something that could be accomplished because there is no question that the American public would like to get out of the Korean war."

HUGH BRYSON, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards and also a sponsor, asserted that "overwhelming sentiment exists for stopping the Korean war," adding approval for the "idea of a straw vote." John T. Gojack, president of the United Electrical Workers District 9, wrote from Fort Wayne, Ind., that "there is certainly the broadest unity among the American people" on the "question of peace." He declared that "it is impossible to do too much on such a worthwhile project" as the peace referendum.



ASKING BOYCOTT of Bumble Bee products, striking members of Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union picket Astoria, Ore., plant of Columbia River Packers Association. Fishermen struck in protest against canning monopoly's repeated cuts in fish prices.

Soviet CP Congress to Chart Policy for Peace and Plenty

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE RECENT announcement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the 19th Congress of the Party will be convened on Oct. 5 has aroused a storm of conjecture, rumor-mongering and downright slander from the ruling circles of our country.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held a meeting in Moscow recently and resolved to call the regular Congress. It decided on the main problems confronting the people of the USSR, very probably discussed these problems and their solutions, named the persons to report the burden of this discussion to the Congress, and fixed the order of business.

This order of business, which the Congress can amend as it chooses, is proposed to consist of five matters. First will come the report of the Central Committee by its secretary, G. M. Malenkov.

The second item is a report of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party, by its chairman, P. G. Moskatov. Next, the Congress will take up the draft directives concerning the Soviet Union's fifth Five-Year Plan, as reported by the chairman of the State Planning Commission, M. Z. Saburov. The fourth item proposed will be changes in the Party rules, as reported by N. S. Khrushchev. And the Congress will conclude with the election of the central bodies of the Party.

In addition to announcing the convening of the 19th Congress of the Party and the proposed order of business, the Central Committee had published in full and widely circulated its proposals regarding the fifth Five-Year Plan and the amended rules of the Party.

TRANSLATED TEXTS of these documents were published in the United States by the New York Times, in its issues of Aug. 21 and 23. Condensed and highly inspired versions of the meaning and implications of these documents, as well as the announcement of the Congress and its order of business, have been carried by most metropolitan newspapers subscribing. However, except for those newspaper readers who read the texts as published in the Times, the American people have been misinformed about this important event and the great work it will undertake.

The wire-service versions of the meaning of the Congress and the work set before it, and even the New York Times' interpretation of these events, have managed to convey impressions ranging from the grotesque to the ridiculous.

FIRST, THE CONGRESS is represented as being called to arrange Stalin's succession. The wishful thinkers added their bit of rumor-mongering with the old chestnut about Stalin's "bad health" and "probable retirement."

Great significance was attached to the fact that the reporter of the



MALENKOV

Central Committee's views will be Malenkov. And it is now decided in the editorial rooms of the American millionaire press that Stalin's successor is to be Malenkov. Some very wise and deep-thinking scribe remembered that in the picture of the last big affair in Red Square, Malenkov had stood on the reviewing stand next to Stalin. Whereupon another equally wise and deep-thinking hack recalled that at a certain banquet at such and such a time, Stalin had been standing very close to Molotov, while Beria was peering over his shoulder. This could only mean, according to this oracle, that one could not dismiss Molotov and Beria from the "race."

That certain wise men among the bourgeois philosophers in our country seriously believe there is a "race" for Stalin's position was confirmed later by news reports which describe a "struggle for power" which may lead to bloodshed in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

BUT IF SUCH ASSININITY borders on the hilarious, there is another kind that will bring no laughter to Americans anxious for a restoration of peaceful relations with the Soviet Union. This is the deliberate attempt to characterize the Congress as a move toward war, the fifth Five-Year Plan as a war mobilization plan, and the amended Party rules as a move to "tighten the Communist grip on the population."

To be sure, the Congress will discuss the world situation with its implications of war danger for the Soviet people. No American who saw, heard or read accounts of what went on at the conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties, the denunciation of the "Communist conspiracy," the hysterical insults and slanders directed at the Soviet Union, the brazen boasts of what "we" are going to do to the Soviet Union—no American who witnessed these things will be surprised in the least if the Communists of the

Soviet Union take note of what is being said and done by the ruling circles of our country. The surprise would come if all this went unheeded there. Nor would the American people regard themselves as instantly periled if, taking such heed, the Congress acted to strengthen the defenses of the Soviet Union.

HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, having been told that such defense preparations are really "plans for aggression" against us in Wichita, Kansas, or Back Bay, Maine, will be relieved to know that the fifth Five-Year Plan's chief concern is to carry through the gradual transition from Socialism into Communism. And since the prerequisite for this, economically, is a surplus of all the commodities the Soviet people need, the Five-Year Plan's main goal is to create this surplus in consumers' goods. To that end, as Joseph Clark reported from Moscow in last week's Worker, the fifth Five-Year Plan envisages vast quantitative increases and qualitative improvements in virtually every type of commodity. Moreover, it envisages an expansion of total output so vast as to quickly overtake and surpass, the production of the leading capitalist countries, including our own United States.

Now, despite the war scare manufactured by our wise leaders over this plan, they are really scared and we should be the last ones in the world to help them conceal it. But what they fear most is not the straw bogey-man of a Soviet war threat which they have invented, but the competition of socialist production. For the ruling circles of our country know in their heart, no matter how much they scream and rant about the virtues of "free enterprise," that capitalism—yes, especially American capitalism—is now less efficient than socialism. And even more than they fear this fact, they fear the American people's realization of it. For that realization spells their exit as a class.

As for the proposed rules changes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, they seem to this observer to open the Party's ranks to millions of the Soviet people "from the working class, the working peasants and working intelligentsia," while simultaneously strengthening the influence and work of the Party among the people. Clearly, there is no comfort in this development either for our ruling circles. Hence their distortion of the truth.

Gov't OK's Pay Hike For Flight Engineers

WASHINGTON.—A special government board Friday recommended a 10 percent wage increase for flight engineer of Trans World Airlines and a \$50 a month boost for similar employees of Northwest Airlines.

British Labor Asks Ban on Germ Warfare

MARGATE, England.—The British Trades Union Congress, representing 8,000,000 organized workers, last week adopted a resolution denouncing the use of bacteriological warfare and calling on British delegates to the United Nations to work for its ban. The resolution, passed over the opposition of the top TUC bureaucracy, was viewed by the latter as a condemnation of U.S. government methods in waging war on Korea.

Sir Vincent Tewson, secretary-general of the TUC, complained, in evident reference to the Congress majority's belief that Gen. Clark's forces have used germ warfare:

"I say without any fear of contradiction, that if there had not been a spate of propaganda on germ warfare in Korea in the last few months that resolution would not have been on the agenda."

ily conceded that if germ warfare were not being used, no protest would be required.

The TUC also heard delegates denounce Gen. Dwight Eisenhower. A number of speakers charged the Republican presidential candidate had made it quite clear that the purpose of U. S. rearmament is a war of aggression against the Soviet Union, China and eastern Europe.

Speakers contrasted the desire of the average American for peace with the war plans of American big business and its political spokesmen.

One speaker, Joe Scott, moving the adoption of a resolution calling for reduction of armaments and of UN controls, reflected a widely-held sentiment that the Soviet Union would have attacked long ago if it were the aggressor. Washington propaganda holds it to be. He contrasted the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions with the gigantic arms program pressed by Eisenhower.

However, by majorities in excess of two-thirds of the membership strength represented by the delegates, the Congress supported

the program of the rightwing bureaucrats for massive British rearmament.

By a vote of 5,597,000 to 1,450,000, the Congress endorsed the bureaucrats' statement, which declares that "the greatest possible measure of rearmament must be carried out within the limits of our power to find the means."

On Sunday, 38 unions representing 3,000,000 workers, decided to ban all overtime and all piece-work over a set limit, in order to back up wage demands rejected by employers.

To
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
on the occasion
of her Sixty-second Birthday, from
North Irish men and women as a token of
admiration and esteem for her championship of right-
eousness, devotion to the cause of Peace among nations
and the liberation of oppressed lands from Imperialism.

AND OH! IT WERE A GALLANT DEED
TO SHOW BEFORE MANKIND
HOW EVERY RACE AND EVERY CREED
MIGHT BE IN LOVE COMBINED —
MIGHT BE COMBINED, YET NOT FORGET
THE SOURCE FROM WHENCE IT ROSE,
AS, FILLED BY MANY A RIVULET
THE STately SHANNON FLOWS.

THOMAS DAVIS.

[illegible]

Belfast, August, '52.

REPRODUCED ABOVE is a hand-lettered scroll of birthday greetings sent to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn by a group of workers in Northern Ireland. It will be presented to Miss Flynn at the Freedom Picnic next Sunday, Sept. 14, at Castle Hill Gardens, 2 Castle Hill Ave., Bronx.

HARLEM RECALLS FIGHTING BEN DAVIS AS HE FACES 49th BIRTHDAY IN JAIL

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

"THERE'S A LOT OF DIFFERENCE in giving cake to children in the streets on one birthday, and spending another in jail for doing things that will help the same kids and their parents and friends.

No doubt former Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, as he sits in his cell in Terre Haute Federal Prison this Sept. 8 on his 49th birthday will recall that day.

It was a windy September day in 1947 when then Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, having a good time with hundreds of Harlem children at his birthday party, cut a huge cake and handed each child a mouth-watering piece.

Two years later, Ben Davis along with 10 other Communist colleagues were battling a hideous frameup in the courts at Foley Square where the government was trying them for "conspiring to teach and advocate" overthrow of the government.

And today, five years later, the frameup has worked, and the man who became a by-word in Harlem because of his fights on its behalf and his love and devotion to the children—sits in a jail facing four more years of loneliness.

Born in Dawson, Georgia, Sept. 8, 1903, Davis had seen KKK crosses burned on his father's property. He had gone to "segregated" tumble-down rural school, he said during the trial. Later in



BEN DAVIS

Atlanta he attended Morehouse Academy and College.

He attended Amherst College in Massachusetts and finished law at Harvard. At Amherst when he sought to join the musical club, it was decided he couldn't because during southern-trips he might cause embarrassment. And at Harvard he was uncrowded in the Harvard Law Club. At Amherst he played varsity football for three years, played a violin in the college orchestra and sang in the choir.

BACK IN ATLANTA to begin his law practice, Davis saw an account of the case of Herndon who had been arrested under an old law when he led a demonstration of hungry people in Atlanta. He offered his services to the International Labor Defense. The Communist Party was organizing mass protests around the case.

"In the course of my association and discussion with the Communists," Davis later wrote in his pamphlet "why I became a Communist" "I found the only rational and realistic path to the freedom which burns in the breast of every Negro. It required only a moment to join, but my whole lifetime as a Negro American prepared me for it."

Davis further told how he was impressed by the Communists "militant and uncompromising fight... for the freedom and equal rights of Negro Americans..." And after he joined he got in that fight-and will return to it as he promised from the speaker's ladder a few days before he was sent to jail.

In 1943 after his election to the City Council, Davis was always fond of telling how his father, the late Ben Davis, Sr., a life long Republican and former GOP national committee member had to take back his jest that "you Communists are always running for something but you never catch it."

1945, and his record for the two terms was one of constant battling for better conditions in Harlem and for a better deal for working people. He spoke fearlessly for peace when all others were barking for war.

Davis promised the people of Harlem his fight for them would go on though he was imprisoned. And today that promise is being

and went on to retire the Cubs in the 9th to save the game, fanning two dangerous left handed hitters, Dee Fondy and Toby Atwell, to end it. You may remember hearing the cheers over the radio from the half of the Wrigley Field customers who root for the Dodgers against the home team.

That was his start as a relief ace. As of this writing, Black has won eleven and lost two—making him the second winningest Dodger pitcher and without having started a single game! But this statistic is not the real story. Says Dressen: "As far as I'm concerned his record is really 20-3. I know of nine games he directly saved for us in addition to the 11 he got credit for. And I can remember only one he's blown."

BLACK IS EASILY the most important member of the pennant bound Brooklyn pitching staff. He rates a tremendous bonus raise way over his puny \$6,000 contract. There are few if any harder workers in the game. Although most of his relief jobs are of short duration, he is always on call, warming up many times he is not needed. And since Dressen no longer wastes his ace in any but a tight situation where the Dodgers have a chance to win, every time he comes in to pitch (44 times to date) he is in a crisis situation and has to bear down with everything he has from the first pitch.

In style as a relief pitcher, Black is more like Joe Page, ex-Yankee fireman, than Hugh Casey, former Dodger relief ace (though Page is a lefthander and Casey was a righthander). Black throws hard and he throws strikes. The "small hitters" don't get many hits off him. He overpowers them with his controlled speed. And there are a lot of "small hitters" in every batting order. He does all right with the "big hitters" too, as his record shows. Joe has only a dinky little curve, due to a stiff middle finger on his right hand, the result of an Army accident, which prevents him from throwing a normal curve. Players tell me he is not as blindingly fast as Allie Reynolds, Don Newcombe and such. But when you throw as hard as Black does, and throw it low or high with impeccable control, you don't have to be any faster.

The son of a Plainfield auto mechanic, Jos is married and has a daughter and a son. He recalls starting to play ball at seven when he picked up discarded bats broken by the men and cut them in half "because I didn't know then that they made little bats for kids." A psychology major at Morgan State on an athletic scholarship and the GI Bill, he hopes to take some post graduate courses at Chicago U. starting this winter.

Chicago fellow students will be saying good morning to the National League's Rookie of the Year . . . and the way a lot of Dodgers are thinking, to a man who also helped pitch Brooklyn to its first World Series victory.

remembered by many registered voters who have signed petitions to put him on the ballot of the Freedom Party to run for State Assemblyman.

Others have signed petitions urging President Truman to grant Davis amnesty. "He's been in jail long enough" as one housewife put it; seems to sum up the sentiment in and around Harlem.

on the SCOREBOARD

No Question About N.L. Rookie of Year

By LESTER RODNEY

ALONG ABOUT THIS TIME in September fans start thinking—and sometimes even arguing—about the individual player awards, the two Rookies of the Year and the two Most Valuable Players.

Last season, to refresh the memory, the official rookie awards went to Willie Mays of the Giants and Gil McDougald of the Yanks. The latter was the cause of a big rhubarb, since most fans, and most sports writers, thought Orestes Mino-so of the White Sox was the A. L.'s top first year man, a contention amply supported by the statistics. In the poll conducted by 'Sporting News' of the entire membership of the Baseball Writers Association, Mino-so won hands down. The "official" award is made by a selected committee of the writers.

The "Most Valuable" were Roy Campanella of the Dodgers and Larry Berra of the Yanks and there wasn't much argument here. Campy, whom even Berra-supporters concede to be the top catcher of his time, was generally regarded as the game's Most Valuable.

This year, perhaps the most certain of the four awards is Brooklyn pitcher Joe Black as National League Rookie of the Year. And if Chicago's Hank Sauer has a poor September and Black keeps on with his phenomenal relief pitching, why the rookie from Plainfield, N.J. may be in line for the league's Most Valuable too, though a pitcher doesn't often rate this one.

WORKER READERS may recall a Scoreboard in April devoted to an interview with the then virtually unknown Joe Black. The tall 27-year-old Negro star, who is a graduate of Morgan State and a veteran of three year's Army service in World War II, hardly was thinking of himself as an ace relief specialist in April. In the first place he had only one year of organized ball in back of him and was "just learning to pitch." For another, rookies rarely become great relief artists, since the main requirements are control, poise and experience.

Joe Black had the control and the poise. He had another important essential for the job, courage. And his high intelligence, application to mastering a job, and ability to quickly absorb the subtleties from the smart pitchers on the staff and in the league made up for his lack of experience. He also was fortunate of course, in having a catcher like Campanella to help his development.

It was almost a month before Black's value began to sneak up on Manager Dressen. Until a day in Chicago in June, he had been thrown into "mop up" roles in one sided defeats and no particular attention was paid to the string of innings he compiled without yielding an unearned run. The day in Chicago saw starter Ben Wade falter typically in the 8th with Brooklyn ahead 3-2. For the first time Black came into a close game. With the potential tying run on 3rd, he fanned Eddie Mixis

1945, and his record for the two terms was one of constant battling for better conditions in Harlem and for a better deal for working people. He spoke fearlessly for peace when all others were barking for war.

Davis promised the people of Harlem his fight for them would go on though he was imprisoned. And today that promise is being

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FASCISTIC LOYALTY OATH LAW BRINGS FIRING OF EX-MARINE

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—The summary firing of Wendell S. MacRae, 52-year-old ex-Marine who for the past three years has been production manager of publications at Penn State

College at State College, Pa., for refusal to take a "loyalty" oath reveals how tightly the Pechan "Loyalty Oath" law chokes the constitutional rights of employees, including teachers, of state-controlled institutions of learning.

This fascistic law was rammed through the Legislature last year by the most extreme pressure from top officials of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign War, prodded into action by red-baiting Democratic Judge Michael A. Musmanno of Pittsburgh, Republican Governor John S. Fine and Republican U. S. Senators Edward Martin and James Duff, who have all publicly declared that Communists should be hung, shot, or (and) deported. The law was vigorously opposed by many educational authorities and a number of union leaders.

The Pechan law exempts state-supported institutions of higher learning such as Penn State from the requirement that all state and local government employees individually swear to their loyalty. The heads of such institutions must, however, certify under oath to the Governor every two years that all their employees are loyal.

Each institution was left to devise its own procedure in the matter. Regulations adopted last May, however, were changed in a memorandum sent out by president Milton E. Eisenhower Aug. 1.

MacRAE, who college authorities say is the only person out of its 3,800 employees refusing to take a special oath prescribed in these latest rules or to fill out a short questionnaire provided as an alternative, chose a third course allowed by the regulations. This was a public hearing before a five-member "Loyalty Review Board."

At the hearing MacRae submitted a notarized listing of all organizations to which he could recall belonging. None were on the subversive list. He also reaffirmed his oath as a Marine to "defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic" which he had taken some 35 years ago as a Marine Corps officer in World War I. He refused, however, to answer directly any of the three questions on the questionnaire, declaring they violated his personal freedom.

The Loyalty Review Board promptly notified President Eisenhower that it did not have "sufficient evidence to certify that MacRae is not subversive." Eisenhower justified his swift dismissal of the ex-Marine by pointing out that failure to kick him off the job "would have made it impossible for me (Eisenhower) to make the certification to the Governor by Sept. 1 of the employees' loyalty required by the law. Fine would

Demand by NY Bail Fund Atty. Hits Andy Onda

PITTSBURGH.—An attempt is under way here to throw Andy Onda, one of the six Smith Act defendants, back into jail by forcing the return of the \$10,000 in U.S. Treasury notes put up for his bail in the state sedition case.

Attorney Frederick F. Greenman of New York, who is "liquidating trustee" for the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York, notified the authorities here that the treasury notes "belong" to the New York fund and demanded they be forwarded to him. Greenman is under orders from New York County Supreme Court Justice Charles D. Breitler to collect all assets of the Fund.

The demand has been turned over to President Judge Wm. H. McNaughton of the Common Pleas Court, which must approve the return of the notes. The CRC Bail Fund was ordered liquidated by Judge Breitler July 21.

IF GREENMAN'S demand is granted, Onda would automatically be returned to jail unless \$10,000 new bail is raised for him on the state case. The Communist leader, together with his co-defendant James Dolsen, is awaiting decision on a motion for a new trial from conviction over a year ago for alleged "sedition." He is at the same time under \$20,000 bail in the Smith Act case.

To meet any eventuality that may arise, the local Civil Rights Congress urges all who can to make either a cash loan or a loan of government bonds to apply on Onda's bail to notify its secretary—Miss Evelyn Abelson—at once. Her address is: 147 Washington Pl., Pittsburgh 19. The phone is COurt 1-5368.

then have had to withhold all state funds from the school, forcing its closing.

OUTRAGED by the undemocratic manner in which MacRae was booted off his job, a group of some 40 faculty and staff members of the college have organized to demand his reinstatement. A statement issued by them declared their "concern" over the dismissal and their "greater concern over the fact that the procedures followed were substantially different from those originally issued last May."

Pgh. Hill District Relief Committee Holds Conference

PITTSBURGH.—Declaring that the situation of the unemployed in the Hill District, in which most of the Negro population of the city is crowded, has become "grave and is getting worse," the Joint Relief Committee of that area is holding a conference today, Sept. 7, at the Progressive Party's headquarters, 2103 Centre Ave. starting at 2 p.m.

The conference call charges that the authorities are treating relief applicants as if they were criminals. "Widows are being forced to find work leaving their children to roam the streets, left to the tender mercy of unfit persons who entice the children to visit beer gardens, 'after-hour' joints and reefer dens." The next

thing that happens is the children get in trouble and are committed to a 'reform' school. It is not long then until society's neglect has turned them into hardened criminals," the call points out.

The Committee points out that it is the Negroes, especially the Negro women, who suffer most under these conditions. "We in the Hill and elsewhere," the call declares, "want the right to be able to ask for relief and other benefits that unemployed have to have in order to live through a jobless period. We, the mothers, want the right to stay at home and be true mothers of our children, raising them to become decent girls and boys and useful citizens of our community."

Letters to Steve Nelson

PITTSBURGH.—Here is a letter to Steve from a comrade-in-arms of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade that fought so valiantly to save the Spanish Republic back in the pre-World War II days.

Dear Steve:
"The vets, with Moe showing the way, are more and more getting on the ball. We are rallying greater numbers around your case and sending letters, telegrams, etc., to that ABC (Americans Battling Communism—Ed.) scum.

You bet, Steve, we are just scratching the surface so. In a few weeks we will really pick up momentum. If we don't you sure have a right to blast us.

We had a rally of 18,000 people on Randall's Island for Peace. I buttonholed quite a number to get their trade union friends, neighbors, organizations, etc., to write, phone or wire the Governor, Judge and District Attorney.

Contributions are coming in, though no way near enough yet, with plenty of commitments that are really good.

Give our regards to Margaret and the children. Hope your health is holding up.

Ever at your side,
(signed) Cappy.

From a New York friend: "There are no words to describe the infamy of the sentence. I am convinced that sooner than later, countless Americans will be of the same opinion.

"I have written to (Governor) Fine and (District Attorney) Ma-

CRC Plans Mass Delegations At Pgh. Smith Act Hearing

PITTSBURGH.—The local Civil Rights Congress is arranging a mass meeting for William Patterson, national executive secretary of the organization, to be held here in connection with the campaign for the release of Steve Nelson on bail during his appeal. The defendants in the local Smith Act case and

delegates from CRC groups in the midwestern states will participate. Delegations will be chosen at the meeting for attending the hearing the next day (Monday, Sept. 15) before Federal Judge William Alvah Stewart, when attorney Ralph Powe of New York will argue motions for dismissing the local Smith Act indictment against Steve Nelson, Andy Onda, James Dolsen, Ben Careathers, William Albertson and Irving Weissman. Delegations are expected to attend the court proceedings from eastern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Letters and telegrams continue to flow in on district attorney James Malone from all over the country and even from abroad, demanding that Nelson be allowed release on bail pending his appeal. According to one source, Malone has received about 2,000 such communications.

The CRC, however, emphasizes that this is not enough, in view of the enormous pressures coming from the forces which framed him and Andy Onda and James Dolsen, his co-defendants. It points out that there are thousands who know Nelson and were with him in the various struggles he led and that these persons have an obligation to voice their protest against the outrageous conviction and unprecedented sentence meted out to him.

"All of your friends in Ohio pledge to do everything possible, first to get Steve out on bail, and then to fight for his complete freedom, so that we all may hold up our heads as citizens of a free America. We know that if we take Steve's case to the largest number of the American people we will win not only his release but peace and freedom for all of us."

Pgh. Union Bakers Carry Anti-Injunction Fight to Court

PITTSBURGH.—A group of union bakers, reported to number over 125 out of a working force of about 160 bakers at the Liberty Baking Co. Houston St. plant, has appealed to the State Supreme Court to dissolve an injunction granted by Common Pleas Court Judge John T. Duff forbidding them from conducting even peaceful picketing at the plant entrance.

Their fight has the support of leaders of important unions, both of the CIO and AFL, although the officers of their own union—Local 12, AFL Bakery & Confectionary Workers—have outlawed the strike as in violation of the union contract. Local 12 officials refuse to meet representative of the striking faction. Employees belonging to the Bakery Wagon Drivers and other unions have continued at work.

Fifty-dollar fines imposed by Magistrate Julius Strba last month on 56 of the strikers for alleged picketing in violation of the injunction were cut down to \$10 when the magistrate "looked up" the law and found that a \$10 fine or 10 days in jail was the maximum. Deputy sheriffs are reported by the press to have stated that the alleged "rioters" "technically" had not violated the injunction. Nevertheless, all were held for grand jury action.

The strikers charge that the company has persisted in violating the union's seniority rules, that there is discriminatory treatment and want changes in wage classifications. They accuse the union officers of neglecting their grievances over the past three years.

★

ACCORDING to Liberty Baking Co. officials, the strikers are making the following demands:

• When a foreman is absent the employee with the greatest seniority shall act in his place.

• At conference with the management by foremen, a union shop steward must be present.

• Restoration of privileges, such as payroll deductions for bond purchases, reinstatement of soft drink and cigarette machines and radios. Strikers claim these were taken away after a recent strike to punish them.

• Where an employee works 30 hours or more in a week at a rate higher than his regular rate, he must be paid the higher rate for all hours worked in that week.

• Limitations on the use of machinery installed for greater efficiency.

The strikers have demanded also that the Bureau of Food and Chemistry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture stop the company from having its products distributed under wrappers furnished by other baking concerns.

Against Korean War

PITTSBURGH.—"Is the Korean 'war' of the peoples' choosing?" asks a reader of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph in a letter to the editor.

"Our nation," the writer declares, "is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. The Congress and the House of Representatives represent the wishes of the people."

Suppose we win the Korean war, do we want Korea? What good it if? If we lose it, what have we gained or lost?

It is time for a change, time for the duly elected legislative department to call a halt to the mad scramble for power being exhibited by the executive department of our government.

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I Saw the Horror Of Ellis Island

— See Magazine Page 4 —

Vol. XVII, No. 36

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Martin Young, political prisoner, bares the horrors of America's first concentration camp.

Can U.S.-USSR Live in Peace?

A Moscow magazine, The News, replies to the New York Times on the most momentous question of our time.

The Truth About Katyn

Congressional war provokers have refurbished the Nazi fable about this massacre of Polish prisoners, a crime which the Nazis themselves committed and then sought to pin on the USSR.

A Letter from Steve Nelson

The indomitable Pennsylvania Communist leader writes to Howard Fast from prison.

The Women of Wu Village

A story of New China.

Also Columns, Features

Items of interest on labor, women, letters from shops

IN THE MAGAZINE

YOU'RE PAYING MORE FOR WAR THAN FOOD

— See Page 3 —

BALLOT PETITIONS FOR DAVIS, GERSON RECEIVE BIG RESPONSE

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK CITY registered a smashing victory for democratizing-loving peace voters throughout the nation this week.

By filing nominating petitions on Friday for Benjamin J. Davis, imprisoned victim

of the Smith Act, and Simon W. Gerson, defendant against the thought-control terror statute in Foley Square, as candidates for public office, the Negro masses of Harlem and the Jewish, Italian, Negro and Irish workers of Brooklyn, spoke for the American people in every nook and cranny of the country. They made it unmistakably clear that neither war hysteria, repression, threats nor frame-up persecutions will deter them from defending their precious liberties.

But they went beyond this. The campaigns for Davis as the Freedom Party assemblyman candidate from Harlem's 11 A.D. and for Gerson as the People's Rights Party congressional candidate from Brooklyn's 13 C.D. proved that the people are not only conscious of the war and fascist dangers in America, but are willing to unite in a common struggle to tear up the Smith Act, to rout the McCarranites and the McCarthyites,

to listen to the program and principles of the Communist Party, to join in a great organized crusade for peace.

THE FERMENT among the voters, reflected by their warmth and response to the Davis and Gerson canvassers, and the swift completion of nominating petition goals, also showed their readiness to strike election blows against the twin-engined steamroller of the Eisenhower-Stevenson and Truman-Dulles war machines. In both campaigns hundreds of workers who discussed the issues with canvassers expressed disgust, fear and anger at the bipartisan conspiracy and revealed a readiness to act on local issues.

In Harlem's 11th A.D. more than 3,000 voters signed the Freedom Party nominating petitions for Benjamin J. Davis. The signatures were those of Democrats, Republicans, Liberals, American Laborites and independent voters.

From Aug. 1 to Labor Day the people of Harlem through their signatures made a daily pledge to fight for peace and wrote out their opposition to the thought-control hysteria which has made Davis an imprisoned victim of the infamous Smith Act. The Davis Freedom Party signature drive echoed the amnesty campaign which preceded it and the cry "Free Ben Davis" rang through Harlem with renewed fervor and determination.

Both the Davis and Gerson campaigns—the latter a whirlwind 12-day door-to-door drive which topped by far the required 3,000 nominating signatures—brought the major election issues directly into the homes of thousands of voters. Workers, middle-class and professional citizens, small homeowners and merchants, tenants, consumers, knew that Davis was a Negro Communist leader, knew that Gerson was one of 16 working-class defendants at Foley Square, knew of their records, knew of their program, knew of their aims.

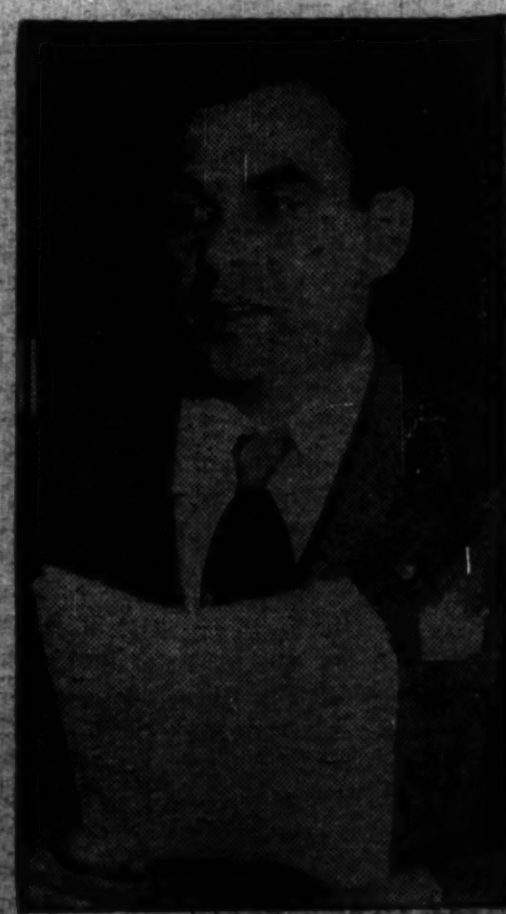
gles—and rarely, if ever, was the door slammed, rarely were the campaigners provoked, seldom were they red-baited.

Instead, the discussions around the candidates and their persecution under the Smith Act (the overwhelming unity against this fascist law was a highlight of canvassing experiences) led to other issues. Voters bitterly denounced the drafting of their sons, the high prices, the soaring rents, the graft and corruption in both major parties; they expressed anger at jimcrow conspiracies and attacks on minorities; they commented caustically on record war profits and their own wage-frozen earnings.

The Freedom Party ballot fight in Harlem for Davis and the People's Party drive for Gerson in Brooklyn were giant bridges joining the Negro and white masses in the fight for free speech, free thought, peace and security. The combined total of approximately 8,000 signatures for the two workingclass victims of the Smith Act was a warning to the warmakers that the American people are speaking up—loudly!



BEN DAVIS



GERSON

Korea Peace Ballots Roll Off Presses

THE FIRST QUARTER-MILLION ballots in the National Peace Referendum were off the press this week in the full-scale launching of a drive to record the stand of many millions of Americans on the question of ending the Korean war now.

The nationwide referendum is being conducted under the slogan, "Peace in Korea by Election Day" and under the joint sponsorship of a long list of citizens prominent in every walk of life and the American Peace Crusade.

In shops, factories, on busy street corners and throughout hundreds of communities across the nation, millions of Americans in the next weeks will be asked to record their vote on the question of a Korean peace now, in order thereby to press the candidates for major public office to pledge to end this conflict which the majority of the people oppose.

THE VERY FIRST BALLOTS in the national referendum were cast in a Detroit park on Sunday, Aug. 25, when the Michigan Peace Council put up a big, bright blue ballot box at its picnic there. Three hundred people, most of them in the park for their own family picnics, quickly cast their votes in the Peace balloting, and the idea of the referendum itself won warm approval from passers-by.

This has been the general response from people everywhere

who welcome the opportunity for the American people, in an organized way, to put themselves on record on this most vital question confronting the nation.

Fyke Farmer of Nashville, Tenn., a leader of the World Federalists movement, and a member of the American Council for World Federalism, who is sponsoring the referendum, commented that the "plan for a national straw vote for peace is ingenious and ought to be something that could be accomplished because there is no question that the American public would like to get out of the Korean war."

HUGH BRYSON, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards and also a sponsor, asserted that "overwhelming sentiment exists for stopping the Korean war," adding approval for the "idea of a straw vote."

John T. Gojack, president of the United Electrical Workers District 9, wrote from Fort Wayne, Ind., that "there is certainly the broadest unity among the American people" on the "question of peace." He declared that "it is impossible to do too much on such a worthwhile project" as the peace referendum.

HARLEM RECALLS FIGHTING BEN DAVIS AS HE FACES 49th BIRTHDAY IN JAIL

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

THERE'S A LOT OF DIFFERENCE in giving cake to children in the streets on one birthday, and spending another in jail for doing things that will help the same kids and their parents and friends.

No doubt former Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, as he sits in his cell in Terre Haute Federal Prison this Sept. 8 on his 49th birthday will recall that day.

It was a windy September day in 1947 when then Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, having a good time with hundreds of Harlem children at his birthday party, cut a huge cake and handed each child a mouth-watering piece.

Two years later, Ben Davis along with 10 other Communist colleagues were battling a hideous frameup in the court at Foley Square where the government was trying them for "conspiring to teach and advocate" overthrow of the government.

And today, five years later, the frameup has worked, and the man who became a by-word in Harlem because of his fights on its behalf and his love and devotion to the children—sits in a jail facing four more years of loneliness.

Born in Dawson, Georgia, Sept. 8, 1903, Davis had seen KKK crosses burned on his father's property. He had gone to segregated "tumble down rural school," he said during the trial. Later in Atlanta he attended Morehouse Academy and College.

He attended Amherst College in Massachusetts and finished law at Harvard. At Amherst when he sought to join the musical club it was decided he couldn't because during southern-trips he might cause embarrassment. And at Harvard he was jimmied in the Harvard Law Club. At Amherst he played varsity football for three years, played a violin in the college orchestra and sang in the



BEN DAVIS

choir.

BACK IN ATLANTA to begin his law practice, Davis saw an account of the case of Herndon who had been arrested under an old law when he led a demonstration of hungry people in Atlanta. He offered his services to the International Labor Defense. The Communist Party was organizing mass protests around the case.

"In the course of my association and discussion with the Communists," Davis later wrote in his pamphlet "why I became a Communist" "I found the only rational and realistic path to the freedom which burns in the breast of every Negro. It required only a moment to join, but my whole lifetime as a Negro American prepared me for it."

Davis further told how he was impressed by the Communists' militant and uncompromising fight for the freedom and equal rights of Negro Americans.

And after he joined he got in that fight—and will return to it as he promised from the speaker's ladder a few days before he was sent to jail.

In 1943 after his election to the City Council, Davis was always fond of telling how his father, the late Ben Davis, Sr., a life long Republican and former GOP national committee member had to take back his jest that "you Communists are always running for something but you never catch it."

HE WAS RE-ELECTED in 1945, and his record for the two terms was one of constant battling for better conditions in Harlem and for a better deal for working people. He spoke fearlessly for peace when all others were barking for war.

Davis promised the people of Harlem his fight for them would go on though he was imprisoned. And today that promise is being remembered by many registered voters who have signed petitions to put him on the ballot of the Freedom Party to run for State Assemblyman.

Others have signed petitions urging President Truman to grant Davis amnesty. "He's been in jail long enough" as one housewife put it, seems to sum up the sentiment in and around Harlem.

NATIONAL BAR ASSN. HITS MOVE TO DISBAR CROCKETT

DETROIT, Mich.—The National Bar Association, representing the Negro attorneys of the United States, voted unanimously at its convention here to appeal to the Michigan Bar Association to drop its barment proceedings against attorney George Crockett. Crockett, who has just returned here from a four-month jail sentence, is threatened with disbarment because of his courageous defense of Carl Winter and Jack Stachel during the first Smith Act frame-up trial of the 11 Communist leaders at Foley Square. This defense earned him a "contempt" citation by Judge Harold Medina.

The convention, which acted on Crockett Friday, was attended by some 125 of the most eminent Negro attorneys in the country.

Soviet CP Congress to Chart Policy for Peace and Plenty

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE RECENT announcement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the 19th Congress of the Party will be convened on Oct. 5 has aroused a storm of conjecture, rumor-mongering and downright slander from the ruling circles of our country.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held a meeting in Moscow recently and resolved to call the regular Congress. It decided on the main problems confronting the people of the USSR, very probably discussed these problems and their solutions, named the persons to report the burden of this discussion to the Congress, and fixed the order of business.

This order of business, which the Congress can amend as it chooses, is proposed to consist of five matters. First will come the report of the Central Committee by its secretary, G. M. Malenkov. The second item is a report of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party, by its chairman, P. G. Moskatov. Next, the Congress will take up the draft directives concerning the Soviet Union's fifth Five-Year Plan, as reported by the chairman of the State Planning Commission, M. Z. Saburov.

The fourth item proposed will be changes in the Party rules, as reported by N. S. Khrushchev. And the Congress will conclude with the election of the central bodies of the Party.

In addition to announcing the convening of the 19th Congress of the Party and the proposed order



MALENKOV

of business, the Central Committee had published in full and widely circulated its proposals regarding the fifth Five-Year Plan and the amended rules of the Party.

TRANSLATED TEXTS of these documents were published in the United States by the New York Times, in its issues of Aug. 21 and 23. Condensed and highly inspired versions of the meaning and implications of these documents, as well as the announcement of the Congress and its order of business, have been carried by most metropolitan newspapers subscribing. However, except for those newspaper readers who read the texts as published in the Times, the American people have been misinformed about this important event and the great work it will undertake.

The wire service versions of the meaning of the Congress and the work set before it, and even the New York Times' interpretation of these events, have managed to convey impressions ranging from the grotesque to the ridiculous.

FIRST, THE CONGRESS is represented as being called to arrange Stalin's succession. The wishful thinkers added their bit of rumor-mongering with the old chestnut about Stalin's "bad health" and "probable retirement."

Great significance was attached to the fact that the reporter of the Central Committee's views will be Malenkov. And it is now decided in the editorial rooms of the American millionaire press that Stalin's successor is to be Malenkov. Some very wise and deep-thinking scribe remembered that in the picture of the last big affair in Red Square, Malenkov had stood on the reviewing stand next to Stalin. Whereupon another equally wise and deep-thinking hack recalled that at a certain banquet at such and such a time, Stalin had been standing very close to Molotov, while Beria was peering over his shoulder. This could only mean, according to this oracle, that one could not dismiss Molotov and Beria from the "race."

That certain wise men among the bourgeois philosophers in our country seriously believe there is a "race" for Stalin's position was confirmed later by news reports

which describe a "struggle for power" which may lead to bloodshed in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

BUT IF SUCH ASSININITY borders on the hilarious, there is another kind that will bring no laughter to Americans anxious for a restoration of peaceful relations with the Soviet Union. This is the deliberate attempt to characterize the Congress as a move toward war, the fifth Five-Year Plan as a war mobilization plan, and the amended Party rules as a move to "tighten the Communist grip on the population."

To be sure, the Congress will discuss the world situation with its implications of war danger for the Soviet people. No American who saw, heard or read accounts of what went on at the conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties, the denunciation of the "Communist conspiracy," the hysterical insults and slanders directed at the Soviet Union, the brazen boasts of what "we" are going to do to the Soviet Union—no American who witnessed these things will be surprised in the least if the Communists of the Soviet Union take note of what is being said and done by the ruling circles of our country. The surprise would come if all this went unheeded there. Nor would the American people regard themselves as instantly periled if, taking such heed, the Congress acted to strengthen the defenses of the Soviet Union.

HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, having been told that such defense preparations are really "plans for aggression" against us in Wichita, Kansas, or Back Bay, Maine, will be relieved to know that the fifth Five-Year Plan's chief concern is to carry through the gradual transition from Socialism into Communism. And since the prerequisite for this, economically, is a surplus of all the commodities the Soviet people need, the Five-Year Plan's main goal is to create this surplus in consumers' goods. To that end, as Joseph Clark reported from Moscow in last week's Worker, the fifth Five-Year Plan envisages vast quantitative increases and qualitative improvements in virtually every type of commodity. Moreover, it envisages an expansion of total output so vast as to quickly overtake and surpass the production of the leading capitalist countries, including our own United States.

Now, despite the war scare manufactured by our wise leaders over this plan, they are really scared and we should be the last ones in the world to help them conceal it. But what they fear most is not the straw bogey-man of a Soviet war threat which they have invented, but the competition of socialist production. For the ruling circles of our country know in their heart, no matter how much they scream and rant about the virtues of "free enterprise," that capitalism—yes, especially American capitalism—is now less efficient than socialism. And even more than they fear this fact, they fear the American people's realization of it. For that realization spells their exit as a class.

As for the proposed rules changes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, they seem to this observer to open the Party's ranks to millions of the Soviet people from the working class, the working peasants and working intelligentsia, while simultaneously strengthening the influence and work of the Party among the people. Clearly, there is no comfort in this development either for our ruling circles. Hence their distortion of the truth.

THE GENERAL GETS THE AXE

(Continued from Page 3)

by Gen. Thorpe on Sept. 9, 1951, before the Rhode Island Turkey Growers at the University of Rhode Island in Kingston.

Others say the Army snoopers got busy because a Finnish-language newspaper in Superior, Wis., ran an "inflammatory" account of the general's speech.

And still others compound the confusion by stating (a) that the Daily Worker ran a translated version of the Finnish paper's story and (b) that the Daily Worker "distorted" Gen. Thorpe's speech.

As will be seen, the later yarn is an obvious falsehood, shedding light on the fraud, fakery and frameup surrounding the witch-hunting against even a solid conservative like Gen. Thorpe.

WHAT HE SAID

But to get to the speech which Thorpe made and which, in the words of a Providence Journal editorial, "he had given some 50 times before organizations."

• "The Soviet Union was right in viewing the Japanese treaty as a breeder of a third World War...."

• "The Chiang Kai-shek government was one of unbelievable corruption."

• "The 'landlord class' of the Philippines was 'more responsible' for the Huk movement than the most enthusiastic Red in Russia."

• "French policy in Indo-China was 'stupid.'"

• "The U. S. is backing a 'dead horse' in Chiang."

In saying all this, Gen. Thorpe was only admitting to the obvious failures of reactionary Wall Street foreign policy.

Was it because the Daily Worker quoted from his speech that Gen. Thorpe's "loyalty" became suspect in the eyes of his fellow-generals, or was it because the witch-hunters permit no deviation from their rigid pro-war propaganda?

Partly, to be sure, the fact that the Daily Worker gave coverage to the speech must have inflamed

the fanatics who see "Red" in every dissenting opinion.

THE RECORD

But the Daily Worker, as examination will show, based its own story on news dispatches published by other papers.

The Westerly Sun of Sept. 10, carried an Associated Press dispatch, headline: "Thorpe Hits Peace Treaty." One paragraph of the story began: "...He said the Russians may be right in labeling the new Japanese treaty a breeder of a third World War...."

The Daily Worker of Sept. 12, basing itself on such a published dispatch, began: "The Soviet Union is right in branding the Japanese treaty a breeding ground for a new world war, it is acknowledged...."

Did the Daily Worker translate the Finnish paper article? It would not be important, were it not for the fact that this is an obvious lie. The Finnish paper "Tyomies Eteenpain (Workingman Forward)" carried its story on Sept. 27, 1951, according to a letter to Thorpe from the Pentagon. And reproduced in the Providence Evening Bulletin of Aug. 22, 1952.

The Providence Journal on the same date quoted a "spokesman for the Pentagon" as saying that "the Daily Worker picked up the speech from the Finnish paper."

But the Daily Worker carried its story on the Thorpe speech on Sept. 12, 15 days before the story in the Finnish paper!

We have demonstrated that fraud—even where the reason for the fraud seems non-existent—is an

essential part of the witch-hunt and the "loyalty" smear.

Now let us demonstrate how even the general victimized by the witch-hunt and the newspaper which deplored it are themselves carriers of the dread anti-Communist disease which is at the root of the Thorpe case and all the other thought control terrorizations let loose in the land.

The Providence Journal, in order to defend the general, accused the Daily Worker in its Aug. 22 editorial of having taken Thorpe's speech and "distorted" it out of context and emphasis.

An examination of the Daily Worker story and an abbreviated Associated Press dispatch appearing in the Westerly (R. I.) Sun of Sept. 10, 1951, show that the Daily Worker did NOT distort Thorpe's speech as it was elsewhere reported.

On the contrary, it was careful to note that, while the General was critical of U. S. foreign policy, he remained, basically, a supporter of that policy.

Concluded the Worker's story: "Demonstrating that he still sees eye-to-eye with MacArthur and Truman, Gen. Thorpe added his belief that the government should now keep on fighting the Viet Name.".

On Sept. 19, 1951, however, the Senate McCarran Committee, according to the Providence Bulletin of Aug. 22, 1952, asked Thorpe to "explain the Daily Worker story."

The Bulletin said that at a "closed hearing" before the committee, Thorpe was told that his speech, "as carried by the Daily Worker, placed him in a suspicious position when it was combined with the fact that in 1950 he had testified before a Senate hearing that as Pacific intelligence chief he had cleared Owen Lattimore three times and found Lattimore to be loyal."

The Providence paper then added these ominous words:

"This was in contradiction to the assertion of Sen Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin that Lattimore was 'Russia's top espionage agent in the U. S.'"

The general had committed the unparalleled indiscretion of following his contradiction of the McCarthy smear of Lattimore with a speech reported objectively in the Daily Worker!

GESTAPO TECHNIQUE

Visualize this Gestapo-like scene of a high-ranking general (or for that matter, any American citizen) being arrogantly required to "explain" his exercise of free speech and the reporting thereof in our allegedly "free press."

Add to it the shocking admission in the Providence Bulletin that, although Army Intelligence was "apparently" investigating to see if Thorpe was accurately quoted, "at no time did agents ask Gen. Thorpe what he said."

It becomes clear, then, why even the Providence Journal editorialized against the "outrageous humiliation" of Gen. Thorpe and called on the Congress to protect Americans from "such terrorists invasion..." and why Thorpe's rival for Congress, incumbent

Democrat Rev. John E. Fogarty, has called on the Army to explain the probe.

There is more than a hint in the Providence Journal's charge that Thorpe was the "victim of an inquiry agency for political reasons," that the Democratic national administration used its "loyalty" smear against the Republican, Thorpe.

But is not this exactly what the first victims of the Smith Act trials and the other witch-hunt devices warned would come to pass—that if Communists and alleged Communists could be persecuted for their political beliefs and their exercise of free speech no American can be safe?

Yesterday, for reasons of its own, the McCarran Committee denied that Thorpe had ever testified before the committee at any time. "He has never testified before the committee," a committee aide told the Daily Worker in Washington.

But to Gen. Thorpe it probably didn't matter.

For on Aug. 21 Thorpe had picked up the pieces of his shattered political ambitions and withdrawn from the Congressional elections.

On Aug. 22, the very same day, and long after its agents had already completed their, to him, disastrous activities, K. B. Bush, U. S. Army Acting Adjutant General blandly wrote his erstwhile comrade-in-the Pentagon that investigation shows "there is no information existing which reflects on your loyalty." (Text of letter carried in the Providence Bulletin, Aug. 22). Gen. Thorpe resides, at the moment, in a place ironically named Shelter Harbor, R.I.

But what befell this rock-ribbed Republican and professional soldier of 30 years service proves that here is no sheltering harbor for any American these days. Only the forthright defense of civil liberties for every American; only a vigorous struggle for peace; only a refusal to swallow the Big Lie of anti-communism on which the witch-hunt is based can save even a MacArthur general from a McCarthy-McCarran smear.

Name Negroes

(Continued from Page 4)

candidate has been nominated for Congress by an old-guard party and the campaign of George W. Thomas on the Republican ticket to unseat the reactionary Congresswoman Edna Kelly from the 10th C. D. is the direct result of a sweeping all-party rank and file movement to force the major political county leadership to recognize the demand for adequate Negro representation. Initiated by the Kings County ALP the Negro representation fight in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area won such militant backing that it swept aside the resistance of the GOP leaders and gave the Negro people its first borough congressional standard-bearer on either of the two major party tickets.

Like the initiative from the Manhattan ALP and the Independent non-partisan committee to elect a Negro to the State Senate which forced dissident anti-Tammany Democrats to name Mr. Archibald, the Thomas candidacy is another indication of the mounting struggle by the Negro people, crossing party lines and stratas of the population, to smash the bi-partisan conspiracy which denies to millions of Negroes their right to political spokesmen in every field of office.

Leading the crusade for Negro representation, of course, is the great figure of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, the Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President, the only Negro woman even mentioned by any party for that office. Her leadership for civil rights and against the jimcrow, poll-tax, second-class citizenship program of both major parties for the Negro people, has inspired thousands of Negroes and whites wherever she has spoken to spur local movements for Negro representation within the major parties.

ITU PARLEY

CINCINNATI (FP).—The Intl. Typographical Union (AFL) ended its centennial convention here on a strong anti-Taft-Hartley note.

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AFL, NAACP Fought Judge Who Turned Down Appeal of Baltimore Smith Act Defendants

TWENTY-TWO YEARS AGO the American Federation of Labor and the NAACP took up the cudgels in a bitter but successful fight to keep off the Supreme Court bench a judge they denounced as a reactionary enemy of labor and the Negro people. A little more than a month ago, that same judge—John J. Parker of North Carolina—presiding over the U. S. court of appeals for the Fourth Circuit, handed down a decision upholding the frameup conviction of the Baltimore Smith Act defendants.

The "crime" of the defendants was that they had fought for ending the war in Korea. They had supported labor's demands for higher wages and better working conditions. They had battled for the rights of the Negro people.

What justice could they expect from a crusted Tory whose life history is a record of open and unashamed struggle to prohibit Negroes from voting and to prevent workers from joining trade unions.

IT WAS HERBERT HOOVER who, in 1930, as President of the United States nominated Parker for the Supreme Court. It was John L. Lewis, William Green and Walter White who led the fight against his confirmation.

Green declared at that time that Judge Parker had sought to make a crime of "peaceful persuasion, free assembly and free speech."

As Circuit Court Judge, Parker in 1927 upheld a sweeping anti-labor injunction in the notorious Red Jacket Coal Company case in

which United Mine organizers were permanently forbidden to enter Logan and Mingo counties, West Virginia, to organize coal miners. In that decision Parker gave judicial approval to the so-called "yellow dog contract" under which employers at that time were binding their workers never to join a union.

John L. Lewis, in opposing Parker's elevation to the Supreme Court, said to the Senate: "Why lay another lash across the tortured shoulders of the struggling mine workers by placing in a position of vastly increased power a man who would operate American industry with bondservants."

Green testified before a Senate committee that Parker "has shown a judicial state of mind which betrays a bias in favor of powerful corporations and against the interest of the people. . . . Judge Parker placed property rights above and superior to human rights."

More than a thousand letters and telegrams poured into the Senate from trade unions and Negro organizations protesting Parker's appointment.

The NAACP submitted more than a hundred affidavits from North Carolina Negroes showing that as a Republican candidate for governor of the state and as leader of the North Carolina GOP, Parker had sought to deprive Negro voters of the franchise. He had urged an amendment to the state constitution to include the notorious "grandfather clause" which other southern states had used to rob the Negro people of the right to vote.

"If I should be elected governor of North Carolina and find that my

election was due to one Negro vote, I would immediately resign," Parker was quoted as saying in a campaign speech.

"THE NEGRO AS A CLASS does not desire to enter politics," Parker stated. "The Republican Party of North Carolina does not desire him to do so. We recognize the fact that he has not yet reached the stage in his development when he can share the burdens and responsibilities of government. . . . The participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and a danger to both races."

These statements were made by Parker in 1920. But 10 years later when the Negro people recalled them in Parker's record and opposed his appointment to the Supreme Court, they were visited by Parker's crowd and threatened with force and violence if they continued their opposition.

A New York Times headlined the story in its edition of April 25, 1930, as follows: "Walter White says Parker men threaten North Carolina Negroes to keep quiet." White telegraphed Gov. Gar-

diner in Raleigh demanding protection for Negro citizens who opposed Parker's nomination or who refused to sign testimonials for the anti-Negro judge requested by his white henchmen.

THE ANGRY PROTESTS of labor, the Negro people and the liberal elements carried the day and Parker failed to get the coveted seat on the Supreme Bench. But he has continued to occupy a judgeship in the Court of Appeals from which he has been able to impose his reactionary prejudices upon the states of the Fourth Circuit.

Only a few months ago he issued a ruling dismissing a challenge to the jimcrow school system of North Carolina.

His decision in the Baltimore Smith Act case was what might have been expected from a sworn enemy of democracy. It held that mere membership in the Communist Party was evidence of guilt for "conspiring to overthrow the government." It held explicitly that the First Amendment protec-

tion of the rights of a free press did not extend to Marxist classics.

As William Green declared 22 years ago, Judge Parker has ruled to make a crime of "peaceful persuasion, free assembly and free speech."

Urge Jewish-Americans Act

PITTSBURGH.—In an appeal to Jewish-American citizens here to support the fight for the release on bail of Steve Nelson during his appeal, the local Civil Rights Congress emphasizes that the constant denial to the defendant of his constitutional rights of a fair and impartial trial are of "special concern."

The appeal urges Jewish-Americans to demand that District Attorney James Malone free Nelson on bail during his appeal and asks them to get their friends to do likewise.

FREEDOM PICNIC TO MARK GURLEY FLYNN'S BIRTHDAY

THE BEST Hungarian goulash cook in New York City is all set to dish out 1,000 servings of her creation next Sunday, at the Grape Festival in Castle Hill Gardens, Bronx.

"It'll be very good," Mrs. Cusie Berkowitz of the Bronx, promises modestly. "After all, I've cooked for thousands of people who came to the Grape Festival for the last 20 years."

She has already supervised the buying of over 200 pounds of meat and potatoes to go into the four huge pots installed at the picnic grounds on 2 Castle Hill Ave. Her corps of assistant cooks are ready to carve up the meat and vegetables early Sunday morning, before the crowd arrives.

The Grape Festival, an annual event conducted by the Hungarian Daily Journal for 35 years is a carry over from an old Hungarian

custom. It celebrates the harvesting of the grapes and opens the wine-making season.

Over 400 pounds of grapes will be hung from the rafters of the picnic hall at Castle Hill Gardens. Games around the custom of jumping for the grapes will be carried on by members of the Hungarian Daily Journal's festival committee.

The committee has widened the festival and included a birthday picnic in honor of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's 62nd birthday on its activities. Birthday gifts to Miss Flynn, the foremost woman labor organizer in the country, now defending herself in the courtroom against trumped up Smith Act charges, will be presented at the festival.

Activities will run from 9 a.m. to dusk, and include dancing to Allan Tresser's orchestra; and an Hungarian Gypsy ensemble; singing by Martha Schlammé and Leon Bibb and other Broadway stars; a children's olympics; games for adults; and outstanding speakers.

Castle Hill Gardens can be reached by Lexington Ave. Pelham Bay subway to Castle Hill station, and then a bus to the picnic grounds. By car, it can be reached by going on Bruckner Blvd. to Castle Hill Ave.

Mrs. Berkowitz's goulash will be ready for all festival goers. "I don't know what makes it so good," "It's a secret. You have to taste it, that's all."

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STANLEY

Happy 62nd Birthday Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

In 1906, when you were 16, you made your first speech on "Women's Rights."

A year later you helped free the immortal Bill Haywood and other Western mine leaders.

In 1909, 1910, you fought the good fight for free speech at Spokane, Wash., and Missoula, Mont., and a man named Joe Hill, a poet, wrote of you:

"Her hands may be hardened with labor
And her dress may not be fine
But a heart in her bosom is beating
That is true to her people and her kind."

In 1911, you helped lead the unemployed in New York in a fight for jobs. At Lawrence, Mass., and Paterson, N. J., in 1912 and 1913 you walked the picket lines in textile strikes which have become historic.

In 1916, you were a leader in the defense of Eugene Debs and other Socialists in the "Red Scare" of the post-World War I era.

You were one of the first to go to the aid of Sacco and Vanzetti. Vanzetti called you "my great and good friend."

You were the chairman of the International Labor Defense which led the battle to free the men of Scottsboro and Angelo Herndon.

You've toured the country for 50 years, fighting here, there and everywhere—for freedom, for justice, for bread, for honor, for dignity, against oppression and for equality. You left your mark everywhere, a mark representing your deep love for your country and its people, a mark history, no matter how distorted, can deny.

Today, at 62, rich in your memories, you stand in the dock, with 14 others, fighting the notorious Smith Act, because you spoke up for peace.

Yes, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, you were born with the spoon of freedom in your mouth, a symbol placed there by your Irish parents who fed you stories of the fight for Irish independence.

Today, after a lifetime of fighting for the freedom and rights of others—you need our help.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, I'm sending you my bit right now. Who could deny you?

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Elizabeth Gurley Flynn SPEAKS to the COURT

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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

SEPTEMBER 7, 1952

SECTION 2

Socialism and Capitalism--- Can They Live in Peace?

IN ITS June 19 issue the "New York Times" published an article by its Washington correspondent Mr. Waggoner on the peaceful coexistence of the USSR and the USA. Judging by all the signs, the views he expresses are not only, and not so much, his own, as those of certain official Washington circles. At any rate, Mr. Waggoner keeps referring to Washington "experts," who are examining recent Soviet actions and statements. All the more reason, therefore, to examine Mr. Waggoner's article.

Its obvious intention is to have the reader believe that the Soviet Union has abandoned its original stand on the question of the peaceful coexistence of the capitalist and socialist systems, and for that reason the "experts" fail "to discern signs of peace or cooperation from Moscow."

Only those who deliberately set out to distort and misrepresent the facts can accuse the Soviet Union of having changed its policy on the question of the peaceful coexistence of the two systems on the basis of international cooperation.

Soviet recognition of the necessity and feasibility of the two systems living side by side in peace is not something transient or temporary but a constant factor of Soviet foreign policy. It forms an integral part of the fundamental principles of the teachings of Lenin and Stalin. It is the cornerstone, the very essence, of the policy which the Soviet Union has been pursuing since its very inception.

World history has passed through several stages in that period, but at each of them the foreign policy of the USSR was invariably directed at ensuring peace and peaceful cooperation between all countries, irrespective of their social and political systems.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC POLICY

Foreign policy is inseparable from domestic policy; it is in fact, a continuation and extension of the latter. This rule applies to the USSR as it does to any other country. Even its bitterest enemies do not deny that the USSR has invariably set the world an example of fraternity and friendship among the nations inhabiting its territory. The same principle of friendship and cooperation among nations is also the cornerstone of its foreign policy.

In 1922, in an interview with a correspondent of the London Observer and the Manchester Guardian V. I. Lenin especially stressed this basic and distinguishing feature of Soviet foreign policy. He told the correspondent: "Our experience has firmly convinced us that only the greatest concern for the interests of the various nations can remove the causes of conflicts, remove mutual distrust, remove the fear of intrigue, and create the confidence, especially among the workers and peasants speaking different languages, without which peaceful relations between the nations and any successful development of all that is precious in modern civilization, are absolutely impossible."

Soviet people have always regarded it their sacred duty to apply this principle expounded by Lenin. That explains the continuity between the historic Decree on Peace, made public on November 8, 1917, by the newly-formed Soviet government, and the proposal for a Five-Power Peace Pact which the gov-

A Moscow magazine, The News, takes up the arguments in a New York Times article.

ernment of the USSR has been consistently advocating in these past years.

The Decree on Peace called for an end to the war and for the conclusion of a just, democratic peace. It was addressed to all belligerents, to all the peoples. The major belligerent powers at that time were the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, that is, the chief capitalist countries. The very first action of the new Soviet government was thus based on the principle of peaceful coexistence of two divergent social and economic systems.

PEACE WITH ALL NATIONS

In 1919 V. I. Lenin submitted to the Seventh All-Russian Congress of Soviets, the supreme legislative body of the country, a resolution which stated: "The Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic desires to live in peace with all nations and to devote all its energies to internal development, in order to organize industry, transport and public administration on the basis of the Soviet system, which it has hitherto been prevented from doing by the interference of the Entente and the hunger blockade." Here again V. I. Lenin stressed the desire of the USSR to live in peace with all capitalist countries for at that time there were no other countries.

Two years later, in December, 1921, in his report to the Ninth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, Lenin squarely put the question: is there any possibility of

the peaceful coexistence of Soviet Russia and the capitalist countries? His reply, a firm and unhesitating "yes," has determined the policy of the Soviet government ever since.

In his talk with Harold Stassen in 1947, J. V. Stalin said: "The idea of cooperation between the two systems was first expressed by Lenin. Lenin is our teacher and we, Soviet people, are Lenin's pupils. We have never departed and never shall depart from Lenin's teachings." These words have been borne out by the entire record of the Soviet Union.

The socialist system of society has enabled the Soviet Union to achieve in a short space of time economic and cultural progress and an improvement in the welfare of its peoples, unparalleled in history. And it is characteristic that the stronger the Soviet Union grew, the greater its progress in the work of construction, and the greater its prestige in international affairs, the more persistent and resolute were its efforts to promote peaceful cooperation between the two divergent systems, capitalism and socialism.

This is but natural and logical: every new step in the building of socialism opens up ever-wider prospects for further creative endeavor and, consequently, adds to the Soviet Union's interest in consolidating peace and international security and in developing international economic intercourse.

The record of the past three decades furnishes ample proof of this and also provides a clue to an understanding

of the future. With the further development of socialist society in the Soviet Union the possibilities of peaceful coexistence and effective cooperation of the two systems, far from diminishing, are bound to increase and expand. This J. V. Stalin stressed in his reply to a Sunday Times Moscow correspondent in September, 1946. The correspondent asked whether, with the continued advance of the Soviet Union towards communism, the possibilities of peaceful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the outside world would not decrease. J. V. Stalin replied: "I do not doubt that the possibilities of peaceful cooperation, far from decreasing, may even grow."

TRUTH AND PRACTICE

Any unbiased person making a study of the statement by V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin over the course of the last thirty-five years, statements made at different periods and under totally different conditions, will arrive at the inescapable conclusion that the Soviet Union regards the peaceful coexistence of the two divergent systems as the inviolable foundation of its foreign policy.

Truth is tested by practice. A survey of the leading trends in international affairs will show how this policy has worked out.

The last thirty and more years have seen many an attempt by aggressive circles in the West to embroil the capitalist world and the land of socialism in war. Yet, the second world war started as a conflict between two groups of capitalist powers. Later, after Hitler's Germany's treacherous attack on the Soviet Union, there came into being the powerful anti-Hitler coalition of the

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



IT WORKED IN WAR TIME, why not in peace? Above photo shows historic Tehran conference of the late President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

World of Labor

The Don-Volga Canal and Our Paper Resolutions

By GEORGE MORRIS

IN THE MANY union conventions I have reported, especially during and since the war, it was my usual experience to listen to the adoption of some resolutions calling for TVA-type power and flood control projects; irrigation undertakings, waterways like St. Lawrence River and for steps against erosion and protection of our natural resources. Those resolutions are adopted to show both labor's interest in the general welfare of the country and the type of undertakings that could give work and farmlands to millions who would otherwise be jobless or landless.

At first, during war days, the passage of such "post-war plans" was dramatized with high-sounding oratory on the "new world" we were to have after fascism was defeated. In time, however, they were simply reaffirmed from year to year, with hardly a change. They are generally referred to in resolution committees as "stock" resolutions. They don't get much attention. They are seldom discussed. But it is considered a matter of course that such resolutions must be part of the bulky convention record.

NOW AND THEN a union may get real angry over the matter, as in the case of the United Packinghouse Workers that took stock of the vast damage suffered by its members employed in the Missouri-Mississippi area when flooded last year. But by and large, it is generally conceded that the resolutions, although expressing a genuine and fine desire, aren't worth the paper they are written on.

All this comes to mind as we read the story of the amazing developments of the Soviet Union in those very fields, with the completion last month of the crowning project—the Don-Volga canal, power and irrigation development. Few Americans have even heard of the Don-Volga project which, although built in less than four years, makes our Panama Canal look small indeed. Or they may have learned of it through some sneering paragraphs in newspapers aiming to belittle the achievement. It has now become evident that the monopoly-controlled press has to maintain its iron curtain over news in the USSR and of its vast undertakings of construction for peace, or expose the falsehood of its own propaganda picturing the USSR as an "aggressor."

THE DON-VOLGA CANAL of 101 kilometers, with 13 sluice locks, linking the two great rivers is just the heart of the project. With it came three water pumping projects, 13 dams and dykes, seven spillways, two flood barriers, eight bridges, numerous anchorages and wharves, and the creation of a "Don Sea"—Tsimlyanskaya Reservoir—200 by 38 kilometers—and numerous secondary canals branching out over a vast area along the lower Don, and a hydroelectric power plant of 160,000 kilowatt capacity.

- Link the two big rivers and thereby provide the greatest inland waterways known to man, connecting the White, Black, Baltic, Azov and Caspian seas and making such inland cities as Moscow and Gorky sea-ports.

- Irrigate 1,800,000 acres of land now unproductive and water 5,000,000 more acres for grazing purposes. This year 240,000 acres have already been so watered, with the total objective to be completed in five to seven years.

- Develop not only a new vast base for agriculture and the supply of food and fibres for the country, but to electrify and mechanize the new agricultural base.

Most of us have been too busy trying to keep up with the cost of living, taxes and Harry Truman's astronomical budgets for armaments and atom power projects even to take note of the fact that since 1949 such an undertaking as the Don-Volga waterway was

under construction. But the waterway and power plants were opened to traffic this summer and Soviet newspapers carry daily reports of the thousands of excursionists that have made the water journey from Moscow to Rostov, or from Black Sea ports to Caspian cities.

The amount of freight traffic that will be shifted from the heavily burdened railway system staggers the imagination.

BUT THIS WAS only the latest of the chain of such developments. The new power plant with 160,000 Kw. capacity will only produce annually the equivalent of half of the total power production of tsarist Russia. The nearby Stalingrad hydroelectric power plant under construction will have a capacity of 1,700,000 Kw. and the Kuybyshev project further up the Volga will have a capacity of 2,000,000 Kw.

And dwarfing all water developments is the great Amu-Darya project to irrigate the vast Arizona-like desert area of the USSR east of the Caspian upon which work is already going on.

A similar type project is under way in Romania designed to short-cut the Danube to the Black Sea port of Constanta by some 300 miles and at the same irrigate and electrify the vast dustlands of Dobruja. The Chinese Peoples Republic, although one of the youngest of the peoples democracies, is already busy with one of the greatest flood-control undertakings in history, to eliminate forever the curse that has plagued that country for ages.

For a people plagued annually by floods and drought, whose resolutions for TVA projects, flood control and steps against land erosion, are thrown into the waste basket, it comes hardly with grace to throw mud at the Soviet Union and the New Democracies where they are doing just what we are demanding here. Most people, of course, are just blinded by what they read and hear in the press and over the air. But the loud-mouthed labor leaders who fulminate against the USSR and the new democracies while demagogically adopting welfare resolutions "for the record," know the score and they are consciously helping the war inciters to keep the truth from the people.

Workers' Letters from the Shops



Granite Strikers Nix Strikebreaking

BARRE, Vt.

Dear Editor:

A report on the Granite Cutters International Association AFL granite workers strike going on in this granite center in what is known as the "Barre Belt," is rounding out its fourth month.

This strike began May 1st when the granite manufacturers categorically refused, at the expiration of the old contract, to discuss demands put forth by the union.

The walkout followed a strike vote of about 1,200 men with a majority of better than 2-1 to accept the challenge of the employers.

To this day the attitude of these bosses has remained arrogant and one of repeatedly shutting the door to all attempts made by the union to bargain on the issue. They say and they boast that they will starve the men into submission.

The men are still holding out.

The conflict centers around the necessity of doing away with the 8-hour work day and instituting the 7-hour day, 35-hour week. The instituting of this shorter week is long overdue in this industry due to the extremely hazardous nature of the work.

Silicosis, the occupation disease takes a terrible toll. Many stonecutters are stricken and die in their late thirties, middle forties, early fifties.

The only effective health measure technically possible right now to further reduce this hazard is the shortening of the work day. This is what the men are out for right now.

So far the willingness of the majority of the men to stick it out has survived all crises, the latest one of these and perhaps the most crucial test came on Saturday, Aug. 8.

This was the culmination of some shrewd maneuvering on the part of the manufacturers to create a situation advantageous to themselves, then putting the determination of the men to a test through the secret ballot again. The trick was to get the union to accede to the offered offices of a mediator. This the union did, with the promise to the alleged mediator to have the membership vote on whatever proposal he would work out which he would submit to each of the contesting parties with both the union and the manufacturers separately deciding by means of a secret ballot whether to accept or reject. His proposal was revealed before the union membership at a mass meeting. It

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

The Lansing Housing Scandal

Lansing, Mich.

I've noticed that you have mentioned the housing deal in Lansing in your paper. There is more to that story than appears in either your newspaper or the Lansing Labor news.

The Housing situation in Lansing is much the same as in any other industrial city of comparable size. We have our city slums and our rural slums. The city slums are crowded residential areas where four or five families live in former single family units, sharing bathrooms and kitchens, etc. More often than not the rural slums are one room shacks or converted bus and car bodies with no water, electricity or sanitary facilities. As is usually the case, the burden of this situation rests on the Negro people, Puerto Rican and Mexican people.

Some agitation has been carried on by Negro community leaders as to the need for federal housing projects or for city backed housing loans etc. While labor leaders have been opposed to the Mayor's contention that slums don't exist in Lansing, they haven't brought forth any program of their own on the housing situation, or given support to the Negro leaders.

A few months ago however some pro-

motors came along with the idea that the union could back a low cost housing project for its members. At first it was to be a cooperative venture with the initial funds furnished by the UAW International. The houses were to be sold on terms with low interest rates and down payments amounting to four or five hundred dollars. This looked like a good thing to the Negro members of UAW Local 652, so they and their white allies pressed the union leadership to insist upon a non-segregation, non-discrimination first-come-first-served policy.

Faced with this, the down payments were raised, then for some reason the international found it didn't have any funds for such projects. Finally the FHA became the financing agency, along with its real estate board policy of jimmecrow. At the present time it isn't clear just what the union has done about its connection with the project.

Three houses have been completed and all of the occupants are white. The price of these houses is comparable to other houses going up under the FHA set-up in nearby areas. The housing shortage is so acute in Lansing that new apartment houses are renting flats at one hundred dollars a month and up.

Sincerely,

Lansing Worker
Building Trades



The Truth About the Katyn Massacre

One of the greatest frauds in the hate-Russia drive is the attempt by some Congressmen to pin the World War II massacre of Polish prisoners of war on Soviet troops. Here is the truth about the case as attested to in official sources. Garlin is an associate editor of *New World Review*, from which this article is reprinted.

By SENDER GARLIN

THE witness stepped briskly to the stand, clicked his heels and gave the Nazi salute. He was about to testify before an American Congressional committee. Scene: Frankfurt, Western Germany, now under American occupation. Time: more than seven years after the Hitlerite regime had been "destroyed forever."

Spectators tittered, according to press dispatches, and members of the U. S. Congressional committee tried hard to conceal their embarrassment.

The witness was Hans Bless, former Nazi soldier. He was brought forward to corroborate the original charge by Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels that the Soviet Union was responsible for the massacre of 10,000 Polish officers whose bodies were found in Katyn Forest near Smolensk in the spring of 1943.

In Washington—one month before the Frankfurt incident—a man whose face was hidden by a pillow-slip mask testified he saw Russian firing squads in 1940 execute 200 Polish officers and pile their bodies in a mass grave. As for the witness, there was no name, no address, no occupation, no background. Committee spokesmen merely identified him as a Pole who had "fled from a Russian prison camp."

WHY THE SWITCH

The committee heard numerous witnesses, the majority of them breathlessly eager to reiterate the Nazi version of the killings. Among them were cronies of the Polish fascist, Gen Anders, anti-Semite and Russophobe. Early in July of this year the committee brought in its report. Its findings could have been predicted with unerring accuracy the day the committee was constituted by the House of Representatives.

Why, after eight years, does a campaign develop to switch the blame from the Nazi killers to the Soviet Government?

It was not long after the cold war agitation reached its peak that reaction-

ary groups in the U. S. saw an opportunity for beating the war drums by disinterring the Katyn Forest incident for which world opinion had almost unanimously condemned the Nazis, too well known for their systematic extermination of whole people (genocide).

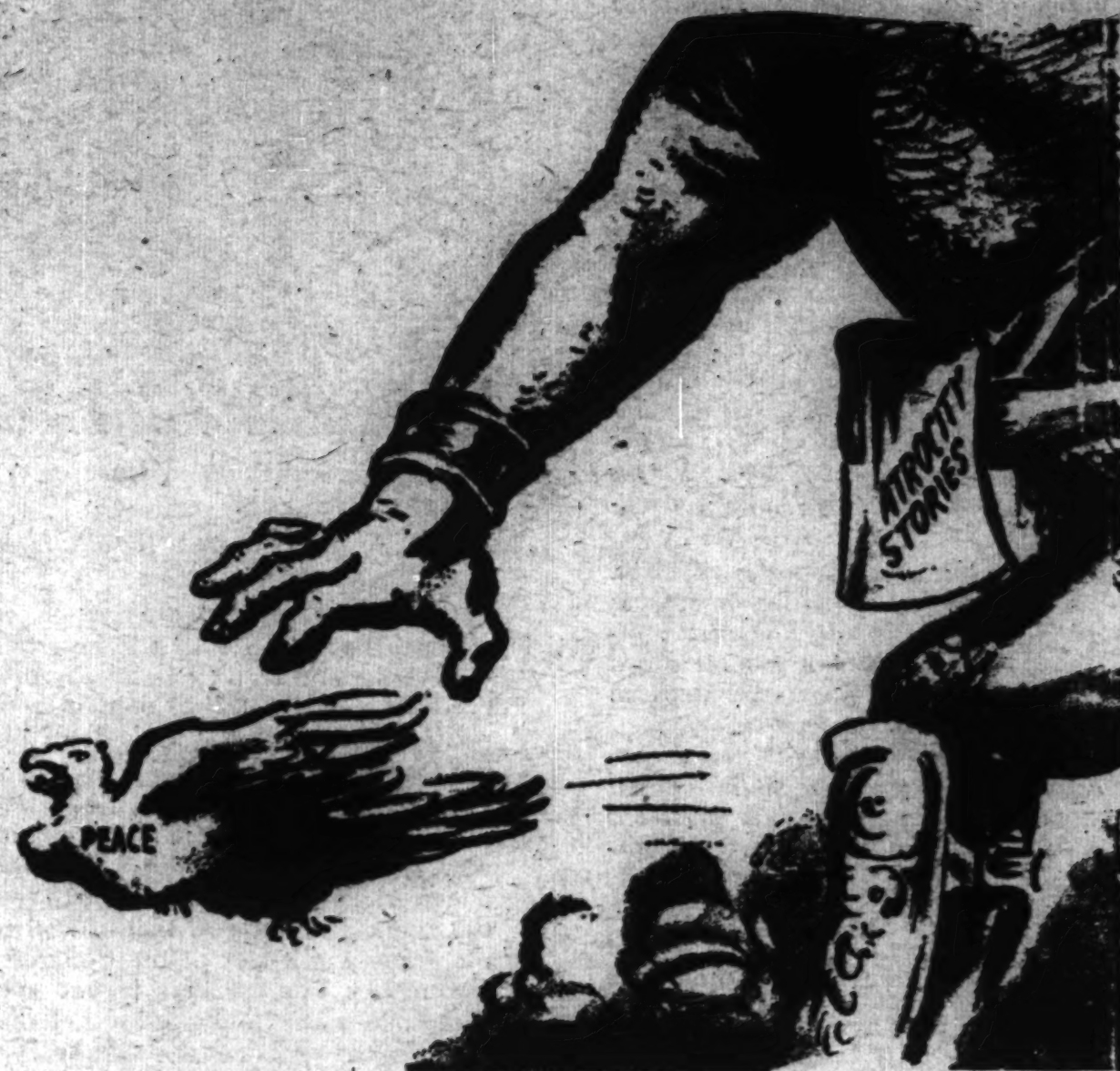
Ten years ago the Archbishop of York, the Right Rev. Cyril Forster Carbett, had accused the Germans of "indescribably horrible" treatment of Poland—"a brutal, cold-blooded policy of murdering a nation, which will go down as one of the great crimes of history." (New York Herald Tribune, July 25, 1942.)

But newspaper files yellow rapidly and reaction is relentless. A campaign led by a former U. S. Ambassador to Poland, Arthur Bliss Lane, and fronted by Max Eastman, Clare Boothe Luce and James A. Farley, resulted in the adoption of a Congressional resolution "to investigate Katyn Forest." (Lane's activities in Poland and his ambiguous relationship to those seeking the return of the old feudal, semi-fascist regime brought Polish Government charges that he participated in acts directed against the Polish state and its independence.)

The House resolution on Katyn Forest was adopted Sept. 18, 1951 and the committee promptly set about pillorying the Soviet Union and its people under the guise of an "impartial investigation" headed by Rep. Ray J. Madden, Indiana Democrat. One of the most enthusiastic supporters of the resolution was the unspeakable John Rankin of Mississippi who told his colleagues in the House that the probe "will help you understand the difference between Yiddish communism and Christian civilization." And every member of the House who spoke for the resolution showed advance acceptance of the Nazi version of Katyn Forest.

BEHIND THE MASK

That the State Department not only welcomed, but unquestionably encouraged the rigged Congressional investigation, is a clear conclusion. The \$100,-



000,000 subsidy for terrorism provided for in the so-called Mutual Security Act calls for just such activities and more—including espionage and sabotage directed against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The State Department's role is further evidenced by (1) Secretary Acheson's sharp attack on the Polish Embassy in the U. S. for its criticism of the Congressional committee's activities and (2) the State Department reprisal against the Polish Information Service which followed—prohibiting it from publishing anything but routine press releases about Poland.

Whether the hearings were held in Washington to feature masked, anonymous adventurers who "fled from the Soviets" or in Frankfurt, Germany where pro-fascists gave the Nazi salute, the end result was the same. It provided the members of the committee with headlines and the warmongering press with the kind of "newspaper copy" that suits the sabre-rattling policies of the Administration.

What were the purposes of the hearings, as developments proved?

- To discredit the Roosevelt Administration and its policies by casting doubt upon the validity of the Nuremberg trials.

- Show that certain New Dealers favored the Russians and "went along" with them on the Katyn Forest issue; and that some of them or like-minded persons still operate in the State Department and other agencies of the U. S. Government (Example: MacArthur's keynote speech at the GOP convention.)

- Whitewash the Nazis in order to make more palatable their use (as in Western Germany) as a gendarmerie against the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies, and against a peaceful, unified, democratic German Republic.

- Pinning the Katyn Forest crime on the Russians makes it possible to justify the use of napalm bombs and germ warfare against the Korean and Chinese people. For this purpose the Congressional committee must indict the Russians and absolve the criminal fascists.

STUDIED PROVOCATION

In view of the historical record (which condemns the Nazis for the crime) and the aims and activities of the Congressional Committee (which seeks to whitewash the Nazis, refurbished today as allies), it is understandable why the Soviet Government indignantly rejected as "an insult" Rep. Madden's invitation that it present testimony to the House committee. A similar response came from the Polish Government. Both called attention to the report of the "Special Commission for the Establishment and Investigation of the Circumstances of the Shooting of the Polish Officers,

Prisoners of War, in the Katyn Forest." First made public eight years ago, this Soviet report stood unchallenged until now. Moreover, this is the first time in history that a legislative group of one government has called upon another government to testify at hearings of this nature. The U. S. State Department transmitted the request of the Congressional committee. Can this be viewed as anything but studied provocation?

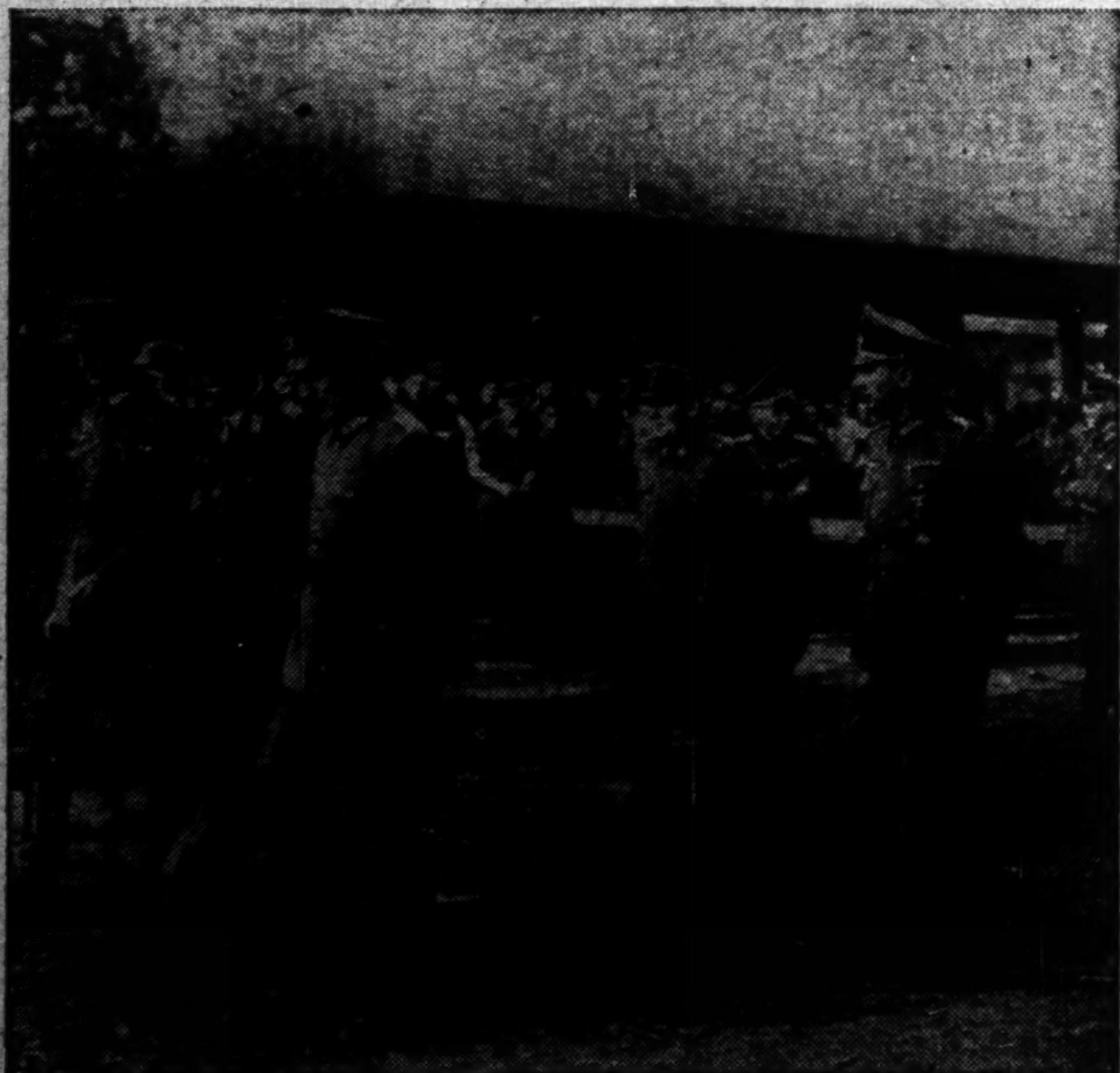
In this connection, it is worth recalling what took place in the British Parliament during the war—both as supporting evidence that the Nazis were guilty of Katyn and as a commentary on the declining political morals of the present day. When a question was put in the House of Commons, at the time Stalingrad was the battlefield of the world, aimed to insinuate Soviet responsibility for Katyn, Foreign Minister Anthony Eden rejected it indignantly as insulting to the British Government.

What is the background of the bloody Katyn episode?

In the spring of 1943, the Soviet armies were beating back the Nazi invaders. What they were losing on the field of battle, the Hitler gang sought to recoup on the propaganda front. On April 12, 1943, the Axis shortwave broadcasters announced to the world that they had discovered in the Katyn Forest, near Smolensk (which they had occupied since July 16, 1941) a mass grave containing the bodies of more than 10,000 Polish officers. They charged that the Russian had killed these officers in 1940, long before the Germans had reached the area.

The whole world knew the Nazis had committed similar crimes not only against the Polish people but against millions in other lands they had invaded. Aware that it would take a great deal to put over the Goebbels version, the Nazis rounded up a panel of "experts" from Nazi-occupied countries to confirm their charge.

(To Be Concluded Next Week)



THE REAL CRIMINALS. A group of German generals are shown on their way to surrender to Allied forces at the close of World War II. It was these men and their colleagues who perpetrated the crime of the Katyn Massacre, as was amply demonstrated in the Nuremberg and other trials.

'I Have Seen the Horrors o

This article is written by Martin Young. Arrested in deportation proceedings on Oct. 26, 1951, he was taken to Ellis Island and has been held for more than 10 months, denied his constitutional rights to bail.

He is married to an American citizen and has two sons, Gene, 10, and Freddie, four. His prolonged imprisonment is at the discretion of the Attorney General who has been granted arbitrary power to decree jail without bail for non-citizens arrested in deportation proceedings.

Young, a native of Russia, came to this country an orphaned lad of 15. He worked as a window washer during the day and grasped formal education at night. Disturbed over the plight of unorganized workers, his life's work became organizing the unorganized.

Textile workers, steel workers, hosiery workers and farmers were among the thousands he helped organize. Today, he has been ordered deported and further legal steps in his behalf are being readied.

But he yet remains a victim of concentration camp policy in the United States, a policy which can reach out and embrace millions of Americans-citizen as well as non-citizens.

Protests may be sent to the Attorney General urging the right to bail for Martin Young and the hundreds of other victims of this concentration camp procedure.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born urges that funds be contributed immediately for the fight. Send all contributions to the American Committee, 23 West 26 St., New York City 19, New York.

By MARTIN YOUNG

I HAVE been a prisoner on Ellis Island for 10 months. Here on this tiny Island in New York Harbor can be seen and felt the full impact of the deportation drive. Here can be seen the viciousness and brutality, the almost calculated disregard for human beings.

HOW SEAMEN ARE ARRESTED

Seamen come in for special attention because of very special problems. Despite the Marshall Plan and Korean war, shipping declined and thousands of seamen were beached. The way to get rid of foreign-born seamen, Department of Justice style, is to arrest them and deport them. That's all. This, even though under American and international maritime laws, they have a right to stay here at least 29 days. What are the procedures?

In the month of June, foreign seamen were brought to Ellis Island jail in droves. I casually asked immigration of-



The author with his son, Gene, age 10.

ficials why so many seamen are arrested at this time.

Without shame or qualms of conscience, they told me that the month of June is the end of their fiscal appropriation year, and in July, Congress appropriates new funds for their department for the year 1952-1953.

It seems that the U. S. Department of Immigration had a large sum that was unspent but appropriated funds left over. The problem was how to spend this money, because as that official told me, "how will it look before Congress, if the money appropriated is not spent. They may even think we are not doing our job properly. Besides," said he, "Congress may cut our appropriation for next year."

Therefore more arrests, more deportations.

Now I will tell you how seamen are arrested. It is something I know myself, the officials however confirmed it.

The FBI and Immigration Inspectors raid the waterfront, and swoop down upon business establishments frequently visited by seamen, and arrest them without cause or warrant. How do you arrest a foreign born seaman on June 8, when he has in his possession a U. S. government document, which clearly states that this seaman is permitted to reside in the United States till June 21?

The Immigration Inspector takes a pen and prolongs the numeral one (1), to make it look like a comma and then he turns to the seaman and says, "your permit to stay here is good only till June 2, and since we are making the arrest on June 8; it shows that you are illegally in the country."

After the seaman's arrest, the mutilated document is taken away, and should he want to go to court, he has nothing to show that he was illegally arrested.

Another method of arrest is this: A foreign born person, who may have resided in the United States for many years, is asked to report to the District Immigration Office at 70 Columbus Ave., in New York City. (A block away

from the Transport Workers Union, where I worked for many years as an organizer).

As soon as the person gets there he is immediately arrested, without even a warrant and brought to Ellis Island. In the meantime, his friends and family go frantic, not knowing where the man has disappeared. He is held incommunicado and not knowing that he was to be arrested, he has no lawyer.

ECONOMIC MOTIVE

This is how it is done in America today. This is how the constitutional rights of the people are being destroyed.

As in all acts of repression, there is an economic motive in back of it. Many foreign born seamen have accidents aboard ship and take sick. Under the law, as restricted as it is, the seaman is entitled to compensation and hospitalization.

To avoid paying compensation to the injured or sick seaman, the shipping company call the U. S. Immigration Service, and asks that the seaman be arrested as a "subversive" or a "trouble maker." The Service is very obliging, the seaman is arrested and later deported.

In the meantime his compensation claim, or whatever sick benefit was due him is forgotten, and the seaman is robbed of what he was justly entitled to under the law.

Consequently, imprisoned with us on Ellis Island are a lot of sick and crippled seamen. Some were actually dragged out of the U. S. Marine Hospital before their appendicitis operations had a chance to heal. Some with tuberculosis contracted on board ship, some with broken arms, legs, ribs and other injuries. These men will remain crippled for life and driven out of America, before they had a chance to collect a few dollars from the ship owners, which is justly theirs.

THE TOSS OF A COIN

A few months ago, a Greek student came to America to study in one of our Universities. He was cleared by the present Greek Government and our own State Department, and you will understand therefore that his political ideology was of the "right kind." Under the law a foreign student in America must be self-supporting. It seems however, that this particular student at one time ran short of money. He took a job in a restaurant, washing dishes a couple hours a day in return for a meal.

The U. S. Immigration Department got wind of it, and one day two immigration inspectors came to the restaurant and caught him in the act of washing dishes. The Greek student pleaded and implored not to be arrested. He worked only a few days on this job, said he, and it is not a regular and permanent job, therefore no native American would be deprived of earning a living. The student promised never again to dip his hands in an American dishpan.

It seems, that the pleas of this student softened the heart of one of the immigration inspectors, who was willing to leave the student alone and not make the arrest. But the other inspector, whose heart was not as saturated with human kindness was adamant, refused to budge, and insisted that the student be arrested.

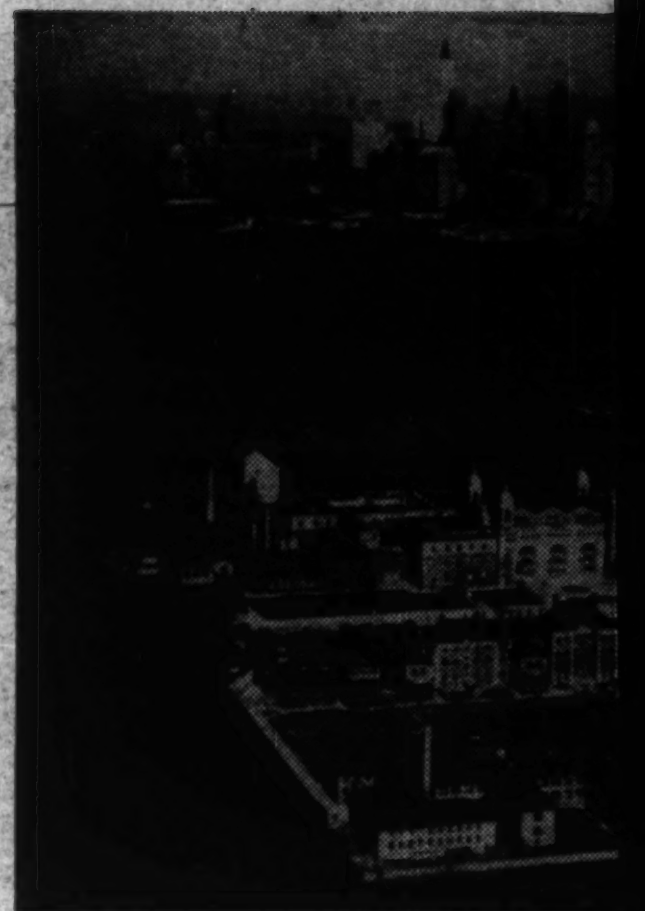
The "good" inspector still argued not to make the arrest, and in the end he proposed to the other inspector to toss a coin—"heads" to arrest—"tails" no arrest. This was agreed to and he took a dime out of his pocket and tossed it up in the air.

What do you think happened when fate is unkind to man? "Heads" of course!

Still the "kindly" inspector refused to make the arrest, while the other insisted on doing so. Finally it was agreed upon to toss the coin once more, and whatever the outcome, it will be final and irrevocable.

And so the shiny little dime, with Roosevelt's kindly face upon it was again tossed in the air, and in the gravity of its fall, totally unrelated to man's social relationship to society, the fate, the future and whole life of a young Greek student was to be decided. The dime fell, and lo and behold, it was "heads" again.

As the student was led away, the stern immigration inspector turned to



THIS IS ELLIS ISLAND. Situated in a view of the New York Skyline, its Island of horror and degeneration. Island has become the first inhabited C

him and said, "You see, even the dime said you should be arrested."

This did not happen in medieval times, when man's destiny was guided solely by the blind forces of nature. I am not depicting the morals, ethics and social relationship of cavemen. It happened in the so-called civilized society of present day America, in the year of 1952, in the atomic age, in an America which aspires to world leadership and wants to recreate the socialist part of the world in its own image.

After I heard the Greek student's story, I could not sleep that night, because it was so symbolic of the ideological and social degeneration and decay of American capitalist society in its present stage of development. I felt sorry for the Greek student who attributed his misfortune to the unpredictable fall of an American dime.

A NEGRO CHILD

I could tell you more about our prison life, which so well reflects contemporary America. I could tell you how in Ellis Island prison, children are kept in the same quarters with homo-sexuals, hardened criminals and mentally sick.

There was one Negro boy, fourteen years of age I must tell you about. His name was Melvin Wright, of British West Africa, who came to the United States about four years ago. His father returned to Africa, and Melvin remained in the U.S.A., living with his stepmother and going to school.

I first spotted Melvin standing in line at the infirmary, waiting to see the doc-



f Ellis Island for 10 Months'

humans. One day, an insane prisoner next to Melvin, started a fire by putting a match to three mattresses.

Mind you, all this took place not in a house of prostitution or an asylum for the mentally ill. It is an American prison institution (officially the government calls it a house of "detention") under the auspices of no less a custodian of American morality and righteousness, ironically called, the United States Department of Justice. It was to this de- based and degenerated atmosphere that a fourteen year old Negro boy and other children were exposed.

I tried to shield the boy and have my own son send him books and toys. The government and Truman appointed At- torney General, in clear defiance of exist- ing laws governing the imprisonment and detention of children and minors, let Melvin Wright shift for himself, as best as he knew how, with no teacher, no school, no toys, no recreation—just the "culture" of a depraved, profanity spew- ing homo-sexual.

The prison administration found out that I was trying to rescue this boy through the efforts of Paul Robeson and soon deported him.

AN ITALIAN LAD

And then there is the story of fourteen year old Guiseppi Samsone. I found Guiseppi on Ellis Island when I was brought here on October 26, 1951. In fact I was assigned to the same room. There I saw Guiseppi, sitting on a bed with a group of older men (one of whom was also a homo-sexual) playing cards, and little heaps of money in front of each.

Guiseppi was so ragged and dirty that he immediately attracted my attention, reminding me so much of the boy in the famous Soviet film, "The Road to Life." I soon became friends with Gui- seppi and to my query as to why he was here, this is what he told me.

He is an Italian boy and his parents were killed in a bombing raid and he was later befriended by American soldiers in Italy. In Naples he got aboard a ship going to America. For eight days, said Guiseppi, he was hidden in a life boat without food and water. When the ship docked, in New York, he fashioned a rope, lowered himself portside and swam to the nearest dock. Later he found work in the Washington market. At night he slept in doorways. One day he aroused the suspicion of a New York City police- man, who arrested him.

Guiseppi pretended to be an Italian stowaway and the police turned him over to the U. S. Immigration authorities.

The U. S. Immigration Department accepted Guiseppi's story at its face value and so did the all powerful FBI. Guiseppi was brought to Ellis Island, treated as a criminal and permitted to associate with hardened criminals and homosexuals.

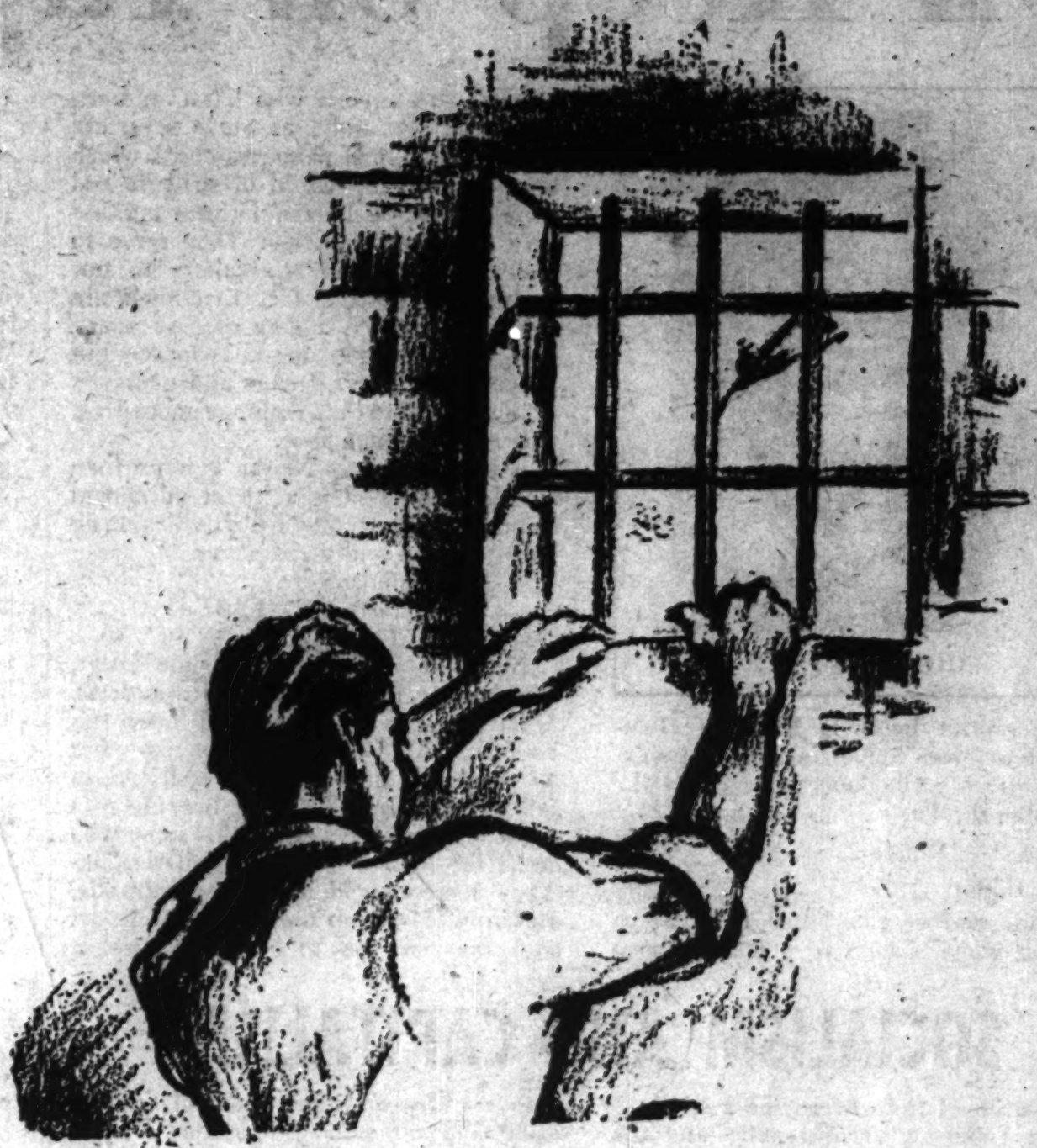
CHRISTMAS 1951

To me, Guiseppi's story sounded fan- tastic and untrue, my suspicion was es- pecially aroused by his English and his behavioir, not unlike that of any other average American boy, who is a run- away from home, living through some very unhappy experience. But Guiseppi stuck to the story of an Italian stow- away. One day, Guiseppi scratched his head unusually hard and often and sure enough as I suspected, he was infested with lice. Nobody bothered whether he was lousy or not. I induced him to go with me to the shower where I scrubbed his head. In the course of performing this fatherly duty, Guiseppi teasingly remarked, that he did not tell me the truth about himself. After the shower, Guiseppi became tongue-tied and re- fused to tell me more.

I called this to the attention of my guards, telling them of my conviction that Guiseppi was never an Italian stowaway, that he was unjustly arrested and should not be kept there, especially under the existing prison conditions, that the boy should be released in the care of some school and a teacher who could win his confidence and to whom he would without fear, tell all about him- self.

But nobody cared what happened to a fourteen-year-old Guiseppi.

Came Christmas, 1951. The day be- fore, the Lutheran Church arranged a Christmas party for the prisoners on the



Island. The political prisoners were not invited. Since Guiseppi and Kurt, a fif- teen-year-old German stowaway were part of our group, they too were ex- cluded. The two boys were heart-broken as only kids their age could be. They cried bitter tears. As a father of two sons, it was hard for me to choke my own emotions.

The day after Christmas, I went to see Mr. Smith, the chief of detention to pro- test the exclusion of the boys from the

part yand to request, that either a teacher be assigned to them, or that I be permitted to teach them arithmetic, American history and geography. Mr. Smith 'impudently made me understand, that Ellis Island was not a boys' school, and there were no facilities here for chil- dren prisoners their age. Moreover, what happens to these boys is none of my business. With this the interview ended.

As a guard was taking me back to my (Continued on Magazine Page 6)



snugly in New York Harbor and command- outward appearance would belie its inside. and of shattered homes and families, Ellis concentration Camp of the United States.

tor. The boy attracted my attention, be- cause he was so out of place among a group of grown adult men. He was like a young sapling in an old overgrown virgin forest. I asked him why he was on the Island, and whether he had a lawyer. He replied that he had no lawyer and did not know why he was arrested. I hastily wrote down the name of a Negro organization and asked him to write to them for help.

I did not see Melvin again till a few weeks later when our group was trans- ferred to another part of the building. These are the circumstances I found the boy in, and this is the story he told me, a true account.

One day when Melvin returned from school (to be exact, P.S. No. 139 in Har- lem), at about 3:30 P.M., two men came up to his house, flashed their badges, asked him to raise his hands, searched him and declared him to be under ar- rest. Later in the day they brought him to Ellis Island.

Melvin was imprisoned on a floor below us. He occupied a cell with a German youth and an elderly man. Next to his room were kept men who were mentally ill, criminal elements and disci- plinary cases. An immediate neighbor of Melvin was a degenerated homo- sexual, well known to the prison ad- ministration as such. This homo-sexual would dress himself up in women's clothes, paint his face, exhibit a women's brassiere over his overdeveloped breasts and thus "entertain" the other prisoners. He had a special affinity for little boys.

This depravity and moral degenera- tion would shock the sensibilities of most



'I'll Keep on Tapping, Howard'



HOWARD FAST

We reprint below a letter to Howard Fast, from Steve Nelson. Nelson's address is Allegheny County Jail, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editor, The Worker

Dear Editor:

I am enclosing a letter from Steve Nelson which speaks of a most import-

ant point to anyone who has ever been in prison. Not only, as Steve says, are letters to political prisoners cords which bind them to the world of struggle and hope, but these letters perform another very important function. They serve to help impress upon the jailors in our various prisons the fact that they are dealing here with a new type of man—men neither alone nor abandoned, but rather the beloved leaders and members of a movement that embrace more than half of the human race.

A letter to Steve Nelson is more than merely a letter—it is a bit of additional cement for that unity which will put an end to fascism and war forever.

Sincerely,
HOWARD FAST.

Dear Howard:

Received your most welcome letter, fourth since I have been at this address. I have scores of friends all over this country. This I know, but not many are as prompt with a letter to a friend in jail as you are. This isn't because you are a man of letters either, for some who write me most are not particularly "let-They sometimes don't—and get frantic, run around, use up the oxygen uselessly, and the ones on the outside tap—but

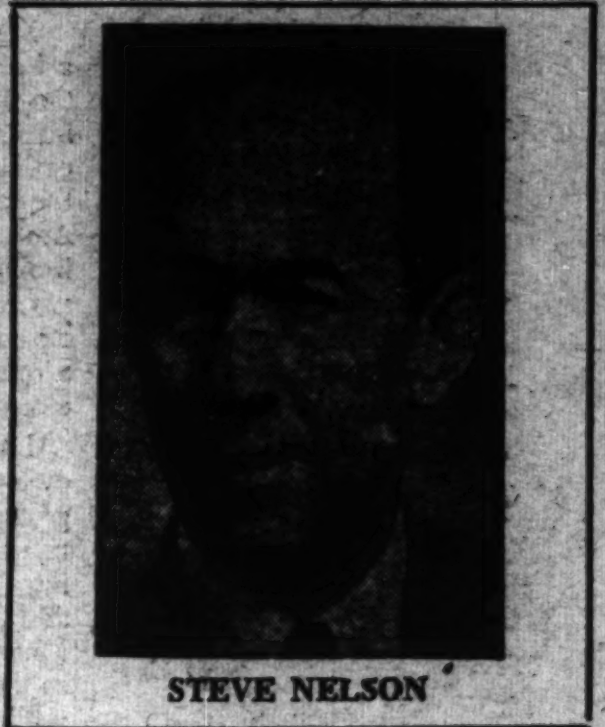
ter writers," just plain workers.

As you know, letters to a man in jail means as much as food and air. I say this to you because having had the experience yourself, you can understand what this means a lot better than those who didn't. In war time soldiers away from home need these letters too. I like letters. I stand in line at 9:15 and wait. What's in the mail today? Who wrote Is the project undertaken shaping up?

What new forces have been brought into the fight. How is the fight for peace going?

I get a large share of letters which ooze life, these need not take up time to tell me to "keep my chin up." So letters to me are connected with life and keeps me in the same fight—though I am behind stone and steel walls. When letters keep pouring I often think it's like a pipe sunk into the bowels of the earth to entombed miners.

The rescue crew on the outside knows where the cave-in is. They listen. Is there life below? Yes, they are tapping. To work, and air comes, and those below don't have to be told "keep your chin up." They had to have confidence, no life, and when there is no life, no hope.



STEVE NELSON

So Howard, I'll tap—and you my friends on the outside keep drilling! I'll use the air sparingly and in spite of Musmanno, and Montgomery's plan to salt me away for 20 years, I know their plan will misfire, as sure as day follows night.

STEVE.

SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)
Soviet Union—a socialist state—and the United States, Britain and France—capitalist states. Opposed to it was the coalition made up of Germany, Japan and Italy, all of them capitalist states.

Thus the antagonisms between the various capitalist states proved to be more acute and profound than the antagonisms between the two systems.

Even though the prewar period was one of constant anti-Soviet intrigue by the Western powers, still the possibility of capitalism and socialism existing side by side in peace was fully confirmed.

The outcome of the second world war greatly increased these possibilities. In 1946, in reply to a question by Elliott Roosevelt whether it was possible for the U. S. A. to live peacefully side by side with the Soviet Union, J. V. Stalin said: "This is not only possible. It is wise and entirely within the bounds of realization. In the most strenuous times, during the war, the differences in government did not prevent our two nations from joining together and vanquishing our foes. Even more so is it possible to continue this relationship in time of peace."

What, then, has led the Washington "experts" and Mr. Waggoner, who pleads their case on the pages of the "New York Times," to assume that the Soviet Union has abandoned its earlier stand on the question of peaceful co-existence of the two systems? Be it noted, in the first place, that all this talk of the Washington "experts" about a supposed "evolution" of Soviet policy only exposes their own turnabout.

LUDICROUS POSITION

For many years official American spokesmen claimed that the Soviet Union denied the very principle of peaceful coexistence. The Washington "experts" are telling a different story now, and are, in effect, admitting that their earlier position was, to put it mildly at variance with the facts. For it is absurd to maintain that a totally negative stand can develop into one more totally negative, though that is what their argument amounts to. If there can be any talk of evolution, then only in respect to the methods of these Washington "experts": they have publicly renounced their earlier assertions and, in an attempt to make political capital, are now affirming the very opposite. But this will not get them any too far, for now as before they are twisting and garbling the facts.

Mr. Waggoner affirms that whereas in the past the Soviet Union attached no "strings" to its statements about the possibility of the peaceful coexistence of the two systems, now it is advancing definite conditions, namely, willingness of both sides to cooperate, readiness to discharge the obligations they have assumed, and so on and so forth.

The New York Times and its Washington correspondent have put themselves in a ludicrous position, for it

stands to reason that peaceful coexistence and effective cooperation of the two systems are possible only if the representatives of both parties desire such cooperation and, conversely, are impossible if one of the parties obstinately refuses to cooperate. That is precisely why J. V. Stalin said, in his interview with Stassen in 1947: "Of course, it is understood that given the desire to cooperate, cooperation is fully possible between different economic systems. But if there is no desire to cooperate, even with the same economic system, states and people can fight each other."

J. V. Stalin expressed the same thought in April of this year in his replies to a group of American newspaper editors who asked him: "On what basis is the coexistence of capitalism and communism possible?" The reply was: "The peaceful coexistence of capitalism and communism is quite possible provided there is a mutual desire to cooperate, readiness to carry out undertaken commitments, and observance of the principle of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states."

Naturally, peaceful coexistence and effective cooperation between states, including states with different economic systems, are inconceivable if one of the parties fails to carry out its obligations and embarks on a policy of interfering in the internal affairs of the other, or if it commits itself to a policy of discrimination against the other party.

PEACE PACT

Behind all this talk of the Washington "experts" about new Soviet stipulations which, they claim, hinder the peaceful coexistence of the two systems is reluctance to support and develop peaceful international cooperation on the only acceptable basis of mutual respect of interests, equality, faithful discharge of obligations and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. The "evolution" discovered by the Washington "experts" applies to their own position, not to that of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Waggoner tells us that these "experts" fail "to discern signs of peace or cooperation from Moscow." There is no need for special investigations to discern such "signs." Soviet foreign policy is not a book sealed with seven seals, it is known to hundreds of millions of people as are its aims. These aims are:

Conclusion of a Peace Pact between the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. Unconditional prohibition of atomic and germ weapons as weapons designed for the mass extermination of human life, and establishment of stringent international control to enforce the ban. Reduction of the armaments and armed forces, first of the five Great Powers and subsequently of all nations. The reunion of Germany and her conversion into a peaceable democratic state. The con-

A Prisoner on Ellis Island

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)
ward, I saw another guard escorting the two boys from our room to another part of the building, carrying a few personal belongings under their arms, including the picture magazine my older boy Eugene sent them, to pass the time away. The boys halted and tearful Guiseppi wanted to know why we were parted. The guards pushed us on, each in a different direction. A few weeks later, I learned that Guiseppi was to be deported to Italy. As I was discussing with some friends ways and means of stopping this deportation, Kurt, a German lad managed to evade the guards and came running to me in the dining room with the following story Guiseppi asked him to convey to me:

Guiseppi Samsone is not and never was an Italian stowaway. He was really no one else than Joseph Vanadia of Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., where he

lived with his father and mother, sisters and brothers and went to school. One day in 1951, Joseph Vanadia appropriated without parental permission one hundred dollars, and came to New York to seek his fortune. When his money gave out, he found odd jobs in the Washington Market and one night, as was wandering through the streets of New York, a policeman arrested him.

Afraid that he would be returned to his home in Cleveland, and the stiff spanking that was awaiting him from his stern father, Joseph Vanadia concocted the story of Guiseppi Samsone, an Italian stowaway and himself as his living incarnation.

The more the all powerful and sagacious Immigration authorities and FBI treated him as a criminal, the more Joseph Vanadia stuck to his story and with no clothes or money, he decided to stay on Ellis Island as long as possible and thus delay his dreadful encounter with his harsh father. In their inhumanity, chauvinism and hatred of other peoples, the U. S. Department of Justice, almost deported to Italy a fourteen-year-old American lad from Cleveland, O.

Granite Strikers Nix Strikebreaking

(Continued on Magazine Page 2)
contained no mention of the 7-hour issue; only a negligible increase in wages.

But the situation desired and maneuvered for by the bosses had developed. The union would have to allow another vote as pledged. The outcome was already being taken for granted by the manufacturers and the intruders who through their trickery had gained a hold inside the union with powers to influence the members' will. With the strike already gone beyond the third month surely the determination of many of the rank and file must be weakening. So they thought. When the vote was counted it revealed that the majority had not lost sight of the 7 hours.

So, in spite of their resourcefulness at strikebreaking, through the use of false mediators and others, and in spite of all the means at their disposal to campaign against the union they have not at this hour succeeded in breaking the will of the strikers. The survival of the last crises promises well for the continuation of the struggle and the final dated and the intruders have been told outcome. The lines are being consolidated they will not get another chance. The expectations are high that the 7-hour day will be won.

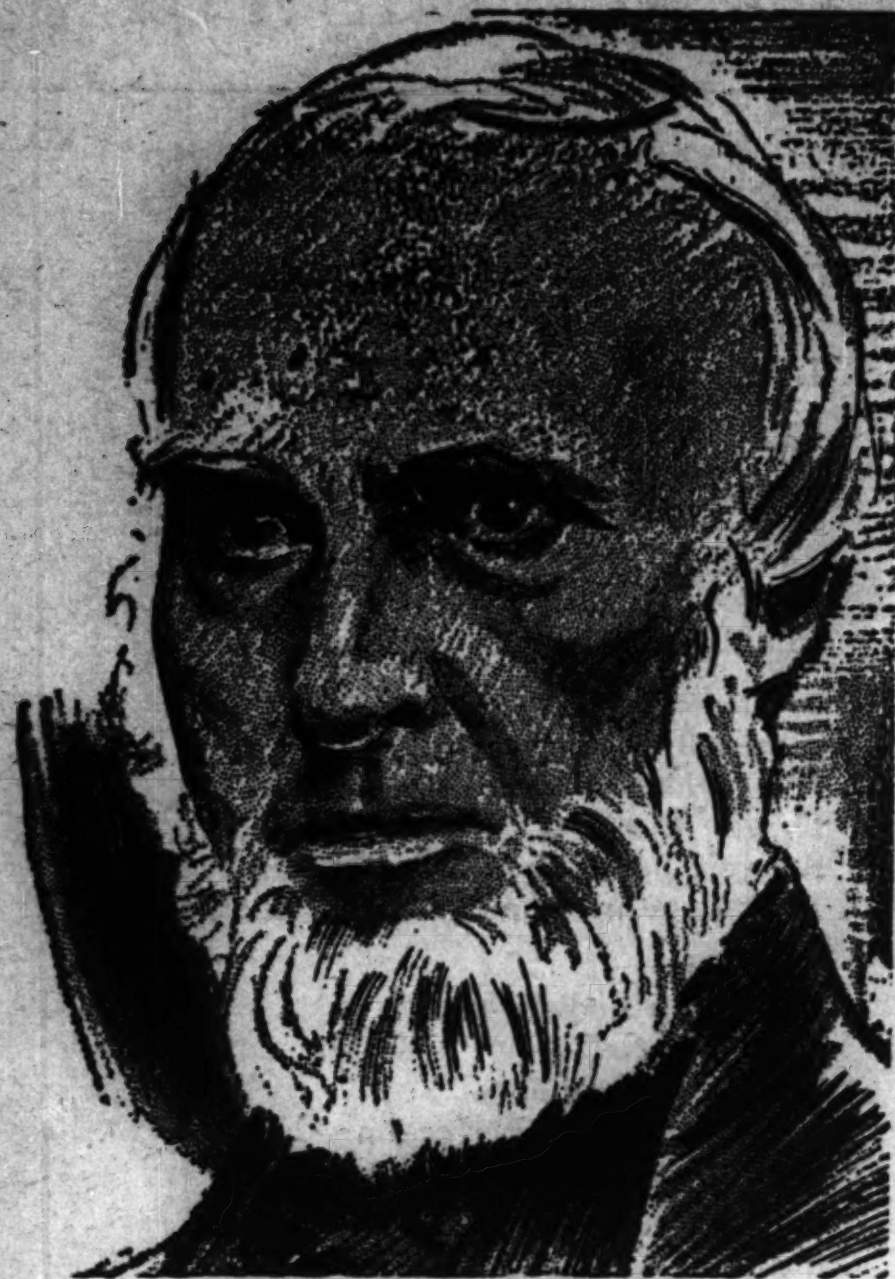
By a Stonecutter Correspondent.



clusion of a just peace treaty with Germany, to be followed by the withdrawal of all occupation forces. Termination of the war in Korea and the speedy peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. A just peace treaty for Japan and withdrawal of all occupation troops.

Who will deny that implementation of these measures, on which the Soviet Union insists, would go a long way towards consolidating peace and international security? And if this peace program is not being carried out, the reason should be sought in the postwar evolution of the policies of the Western powers, the United States primarily.





JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER
Dec. 7, 1807-Sept. 7, 1892

John Greenleaf Whittier, noted American poet and fighter against Negro slavery died 60 years ago—on Sept. 7, 1892. To mark the occasion we are printing below excerpts from his stirring poem 'Stanzas for the Times.' First published in 1846—the year of the unjust war against Mexico provoked by the slave South, these lines by Whittier are profoundly relevant to the times we now live in.

FEATURE EDITOR.

Stanzas for the Times

By JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

Is this the land our fathers loved,
The freedom which they toiled to win?
Is this the soil whereon they moved?
Are these the graves they slumber in?
Are we the sons by whom are borne,
The mantles which the dead have worn?

And shall we crouch above these graves,
With craven soul and fettered lip?
Yoke in with marked and branded slaves,
And tremble at the driver's whip?
Bend to the earth our pliant knees,
And speak—but as our masters please?

Shall tongues be mute, when deeds are wrought
Which well might shame extremest hell?
Shall freemen lock the indignant thought?
Shall Pity's bosom cease to swell?
Shall Honor bleed?—Shall Truth succumb?
Shall pen, and press, and soul be dumb?

No—by each spot of haunted ground,
Where Freedom weeps her children's fall—
By Plymouth's rock, and Bunker's mound—
By Griswold's stained and shattered wall—
By Warren's ghost—by Langdon's shade—
By all the memories of our dead!

By their enlarging souls, which burst
The bands and fetters round them set—
By the free Pilgrim spirit nursed
Within our inmost bosoms, yet—
By all above—around—below—
Be ours the indignant answer—NO! . . .

'HIGH NOON' is a more pretentious production than usual of the empty street, the stalking Western gunmen, the lone sheriff. What lifts it above the usual ruck of western is that it is keyed to the clock.

Another twist is the picture opening on the sheriff being married. He has resigned his job. Then a telegram informs him that a gunman he sent up is returning to kill him. From the time of the marriage, at 10:35 a.m. until the final scenes of blazing guns, dusty streets, burning barns and tumbling desperadoes, tension mounts steadily.

The sheriff's fruitless search for aides to meet the four gunmen leaves him a frightened man and this is an essential part of the drama. This spectator must admit to a certain sympathy with those the sheriff failed to convince that they were duty bound to take part in repulsing a personal vendetta.

All ends well with the four desperadoes biting the dust, a barn burning merrily and the townsfolk gathered in the street to give the marshal a hero's farewell as he rides off into the sunset with his bride.

The usually tight-knit plot carries the usual amount of cyn-

135th Anniversary of a Great Freedom Fighter: 1746-1817

Thaddeus Kosciuszko And Negro Liberation

By LAWRENCE GELLERT

A great many Americans know the name of Thaddeus Kosciuszko. At West Point there stands a monument to the memory of this great man, who after fighting unsuccessfully for the freedom of his own country, came to America to play an important role in the struggle to overthrow British tyranny in our country.

He was born in Lithuania, Poland in 1746—educated in Warsaw and Paris. In the latter city while a student of military science he met Benjamin Franklin from whom he learned of the history of our land and its struggles for freedom, and he solicited Franklin for a letter of introduction to General Washington.

Beginning as an immigrant volunteer, he received the commission of Colonel of Engineers in '76 and served with great distinction throughout the seven years of struggle and then retired from the army with the rank of Brigadier-General. Returning to his own country once more to fight for the liberation of his own land.

In 1797 he revisited the United States, when high honors were conferred upon him. During his absence his military certificate for \$12,280.54 had been issued as due him for services to the nation during the war. It had been placed under the care and direction of his friend Thomas Jefferson. Eventually the sum with interest was paid to claimant relatives abroad. So much is to be found in our history books. What has been carefully deleted from the records is that during Kosciuszko's visit he had placed in Jefferson's hand a will, which had it been followed to the letter, could well have struck a hard blow for the emancipation of all slaves in the United States—since it left his entire fortune to that end.

"I, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, being just in my departure from America, do hereby declare and direct, that should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States I hereby authorize my friend, Thomas Jefferson, to employ the whole thereof in purchasing Negroes from among his own or any others and giving them liberty in my name and giving them an education in trades or otherwise in having them instructed for their own new condition in the duties of morality which may make them good neighbors good fathers or mothers, husbands or wives and in their duties as citizens teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country, and of the good order of society and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful, and I make



THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO



THOMAS JEFFERSON

the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of this
5th day of May 1798

T. Kosciuszko

In Switzerland in 1817—more than 20 years later, Kosciuszko was carried over a precipice by his falling horse. Jefferson upon receipt of word of his friend's death, promptly opened the will (copy of which is to-day treasured in the national archives of Poland) and sought to put its provisions into effect. However, as usually happens in such cases, heirs turned up to contest the terms of the will. Some nephews (Kosciuszko never married) rushed to the courts. On May 27th, 1819, the Czar's minister at Washington, made written inquiry by request of the Viceroy of Poland and it was clear that International Litigations were to be expected.

On June 27th, 1819, we find Jefferson from his retirement in Monticello, writing:-

"In addition to a nephew who has a claim of 3070D, which seems to be well founded, a certain Mr. Zoletar of Soleure, a friend who had given of his purse to the indigent Kosciuszko prior to his death, claimed a share under a will reputedly deposited with him. A relation of the general's has also lately through the Minister of Russia, Mr. Poletika, claimed the whole in his right of relationship. These claimants all being foreigners of another state, have the right to place litigation in a Federal Court . . . I suppose they would name an admr. with the will annexed and that he would require the claimants to interplead that the court might decide the right. This will occupy so long a course of time beyond what I can expect to live . . . I wish to constitute you general consul of the trust . . . praying to be entirely relieved from all further concern or responsibility . . .

Under oath Jefferson declared that he could not undertake the execution of the will

and letters of administration were subsequently issued to one Benjamin L. Lear—obviously the lawyer addressed by Jefferson in the above communication.

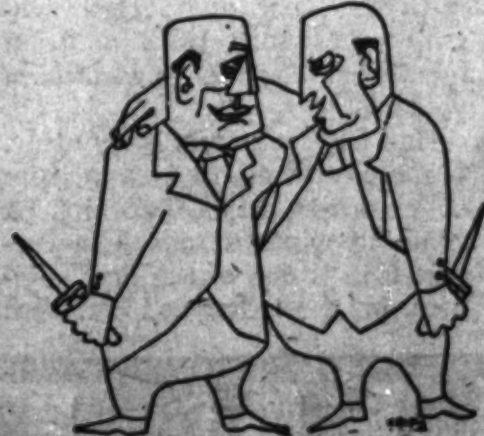
Jefferson was aware that such a case could not be settled in a hurry—he himself lived but scarcely 4 more years. Also Kosciuszko's intent as displayed in a letter to Jefferson (mentioned by him but no longer extant) was clear and to the point. He aimed at nothing less than the abolition of slavery in the whole of the U.S. It was his desire beyond all question of a doubt to have the funds deposited here applied to the original purpose as stated in his will. It is evident that Jefferson understood the peculiar position in which he was placed by the confidence of his friend, who was perhaps more revolutionary than Jefferson had anticipated. In any case, whether because of ill health and old age coming on, a mighty battle that Jefferson may have waged perhaps the greatest of his career, for Universal Emancipation had the issue been posed earlier, was never fought. The case passed into the hands of legal lights with whom human rights was not the issue. And eventually the European claimants relieved them of the money as well as a burden of an embarrassing and perhaps "dangerous" experiment which might have altered the course of our entire history.

Though Kosciuszko's remarkable will was never carried out, yet to-day to us when foreigners are persecuted and subjected to fear of deportation, it is important to remember that foreigners fought in our early struggles for independence and that one among them who sought Universal Emancipation for all races in America and died in the belief that he had provided in his will for the beginning of a plan that could end slavery in the New World forever!

CURRENT FILMS

icism and misanthropy.

The high point of the film, with Gary Cooper stalking down the street in tense loneliness, is a classic restatement of the anti-human theme of nearly all cowboy and detective yarns: in this world—all you can rely on is yourself and the power in a pair of guns; don't trust your



neighbors, people are no damn good.

This statement reaches its ul-

timate clarity when the hero, after the gunfight shows his scorn of the grateful gathering citizens by tearing off his sheriff's badge and flinging it in the dust at their feet.

Again Hollywood has employed a combination of fine talents to the end of destroying man's faith in his fellow man. —E. R.

WALK EAST ON BEACON: Stupid specimen of police "culture" officially endorsed by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover. Anti-Semitic. Plugs for war via the Big Lie about "spying" and "force and violence."

Women of the World Await Our Answer

Mrs. Mollie Lucas, Negro mother and trade unionist, tells her impressions of the recent international conference in defense of children.

By MOLLIE LUCAS

THERE WERE NO impassioned speeches at this conference but rather a factual recital of conditions of children in various parts of the world. Facts taken from detailed and exhaustive reports gathered in months of patient research by experts in all fields of child welfare. Reports that revealed a shocking picture of neglect and suffering for millions of helpless children in a major portion of the world.

It was with growing humility and shame that I listened to the reports and the damning indictment of our foreign policy which was inherent in them. With every report, it became clearer that this policy, geared to war, was the largest single factor in the increasing suffering of the world's children. From Japan, a report of thousands of children being sold, the amount steadily increasing. While the country is forced by the dictates of US foreign policy and against the expressed will of its people and the law of the land to squander its resources on preparations for war. From the countries of the middle east, reports of infant mortality rates reaching as high as 85 percent, while the great riches of the land are drained away into the war coffers of the powers which control them. Reports from France of the rapid and continuous downtrend in the already low standard of living and ruthless slashing of the appropriations for social services in favor of budgets dedicated to war dictated under American pressure.

In view of these reports, it was not difficult to understand the tremendous growth of anti-American feeling which was so evident. Where once, the Negro people had been excluded from this bitterness, I now found that it had grown so deep that even I felt it keenly. Even more significant, was the kind of questioning and general attitude toward even those progressive Americans who attended the Conference or who visit Europe. An attitude of growing impatience and sharp questioning as to what the American peace forces are doing and how.

One mother from the Soviet Union, whose children had heroically given their lives in the war against fascism, justly bitter against the resurrection of fascism in Germany spoke to us. With tears in her eyes, and a quiver of her lips which she tried valiantly to control, she said: "Though my children were killed eight years ago to me it is like yesterday. It is still difficult to speak of it. I know the American people fight for peace, but I think I have a right to ask, HOW do they fight?"

The great sympathy expressed at the time of the Warsaw Congress for the great hardships the people face, the pats on the back for being so brave in speaking out for peace have changed to sharp questions as to the growth and strength of the American Peace movement. Again and again came the questions, "What are the women of America doing for peace?" "How strong is the peace movement?" "Why don't you have a national women's magazine?" "Do you have a national youth organization?" We were able and proud to recount some of the courageous actions initiated by the American women. But the old answers about



MRS. LUCAS

the lack of political maturity of the people, of intimidation, fear of loss of jobs, etc. sounded hollow even to our own ears. How can you say to a woman from tortured Greece where thousands of children rot in fascist concentration camps that American women want peace but many hesitate to go out and work for peace because her children may be subjected to taunts or isolation? How can you say to a woman from Warsaw whose entire family was wiped out in the last war that we want peace but we have to be careful because we might lose our jobs? Or speak to the women from famine stricken India of financial difficulties? How can you say to a delegate from war-torn Korea that we don't want our sons to go there—but what can we do?

The great significance of this conference—the enormous possibility of reaching all sections of the people and deepening their understanding of the inseparable link between peace and decent lives for their children is incalculable. The growing realization of the crucial role that a strong national women's organization can and must play, the immediate building of the peace movement among those sections of the population whose children suffer first and most from the effects of war preparations, among the Negro people and workers' families, the pressing need for ever stronger national and international ties, the obviously imperative need to organize a strong movement around the protection of our children—all these, and many more, are lessons to be learned from the Vienna Conference.

But for me, the greatest lesson was the realization that we, as Americans, must accept a major responsibility for our failure to build a peace movement strong enough to curtail and reverse the disastrous foreign policy of our government. Because of this failure, we cannot avoid our grave responsibility for the continued suffering of those people burdened with armaments far beyond their capacities, for the constant threat of war which hangs ominously over our heads holding back peaceful progress and for the continued slaughter of innocent women and children in Korea. A new and deeper understanding of the necessity for greater effort. Wherever peace movements are strong and vigorous, it is so because of unity, struggle and action, an understanding that peace will not be won until we are ready to make whatever sacrifice necessary to ensure it.

MURDER MOVIES

By ROBERT MENDE

The big weekend sadness
Is kids offered matinees of madness.

Many a local movie house
Shows a hero that's a louse.
He hits women in the mouth;
For his friends he has a clout;
His love is like a bout—
"Shut up! Or I'll rub you out!"

In the many movie houses
That show these lives of louses
Either the hero is a murdering heel
Or else there's a pleasant reel—
A lovely sight for childish minds in bud—
Bela Lugosi, "The Vampire," sucking blood.

It seems
The movie makers' wish
Is to be unselfish.
They spend millions
For erection and perfection
Of improved schools
For ghouls.

To people our kids' dreams
With more terrifying screams,
The newer chillers
Have human gorillas
With faces fit for labeling iodine
And a younger, undying Frankenstein.

They even go one better:
They put all the monsters together
In a super-colossal production
Of mutual destruction.

It seems no eye is properly filled
Unless someone in the picture's killed.
I can't help wondering often:
Does culture come only in a coffin?

—Reprinted from March of Labor

The Women of Wu Village

By YANG YU

IT IS ALREADY spring according to the lunar calendar, but the little North China village is still covered with snow. At its entrance there are two wooden pillars, on which are pasted red scrolls with large black characters written in a bold hand: "Once liberated, forever happiness!"

Wuchiachuang is a small village ten miles from Shihchiachuang, a growing industrial city on the Tientsin-Hankow railway. It has 85 families, a population of 500 people farming some 700 mou of land. More than 80 youths from this village have gone to work in the nearby factories, and another 50 young men and women are now studying in schools. There is a shortage of male work-hands in the village; yet its production has not fallen, but on the contrary, increased.

I cross the village to the house of Han Kin-lan, the chairman of the Women's Federation. Bundles of fire-wood are stacked by the wall. There are some spring decorations around her front door. On the right, the writing says: "To cooperate, stone becomes jade." On the left, it says: "To unite, sand becomes gold." As I push the door open, Han Kin-lan comes forward and urges me: "Come in quickly, and warm yourself."

Han Kin-lan's room is very tidy. On the wall there is a picture of chairman Mao Tse-tung. A spinning wheel stands in a corner. Han is one of the best spinners in the village. I exclaim:

"Mother Han, you are a real capable woman."

She laughs at my words and says:

"Don't you talk that way. Who in this village is less able? But one person has only two hands, so how much can one do? That is why we must put our efforts together. The women of this village are well organized now."

"Last summer when the time came to deliver the people's grain tax, our village decided to give the government 16,000 pounds of wheat. We called a meeting to discuss how we could turn in the best wheat in the quickest possible time. After a short talk, we decided that both men and women cadres of this village must join the work."

"Men have more strength; women are more careful. So we had a division of labor. We divided into three groups: the mobilization group was composed of both men and women. They went from door to door urging the people to hand in their best grain. All the members of the transportation group were men. Women were in charge of the examination group. We checked the grain. The wheat must be both dry and clean. We would not let one single bad grain through. In only two mornings, we collected all the grain. We did not let one grain of wheat slip away. So when we got to the delivery point, the comrades there specially praised our work."

"Nowadays, we women are no longer backward in knowledge. That is why we can work as well

as the men. In our village, seven out of 15 leading cadres are women. The vice-chairman of the village council is a woman and of course the chairman and the vice-chairman of the Women's Association. Then there are the assistants to the heads of the cultural and educational and civil affairs departments. Two women are members of the public security and production committees. Then there are the model workers. We elected two this year, one man and one woman. Tu Shu of the east end of the village is our labor heroine."

In only five days, Jen Jen will be married. Jen Jen's sweetheart is a cadre of Chuan village. Last spring they met each other in the district office where they both attended a meeting. So during last year, they saw each other very often. In the summer harvest they harvested the wheat together. After this busy season, people saw Jen Jen sewing a man's cloth shoes. Just before the Lunar New Year, they announced they would get married. The people of this village call it a "free choice marriage." Jen Jen is not the first one in this village to choose her own husband freely, but still people feel it's somewhat strange.

"It is not so easy for Jen Jen," Ho Mei tells me. "Her father is one of those die-hards. He said, 'What is this free love business it's losing face business!' But Jen Jen would not yield. She said, 'Marriage is something concerned with my own life, and besides, the nation has provided the law which says that you are not supposed to interfere in this.' This is how she made up her mind. It was she who encouraged the other girls to act this play. It's called 'This Way Is Better!' It's about how a village woman made her own choice of a hus-

band and has a very happy life. This is the first time in our village that men and women are acting together."

Han Kin-lan tells me: "A new member is coming to our village. Wu Jao-tze's wife is going to give birth to a child. Probably tonight. She had four babies before, all killed by old midwives. This time, she went to the new midwifery station which is only half a mile away from Wuchiachuang. In 1949, the district government called on every village to send some women to learn new midwifery methods. After two months' training, when these women all came happily back to their own villages, each carried a little bag with several different medicines, clean cotton and bandages, scissors and instruments."

"They said to the villagers, 'If you are going to have a baby, come to us. We assure you that both the mother and the baby will be well looked after.' They found a little room in Pai Ling village; they put up a wooden board on the door and named it the 'Midwifery Station.'"

"They did not wait for patients. They went out to see the mothers-to-be and deliver their babies for them. Now all the mothers go to them for physical examinations. Last year, they delivered 50 babies, and none of them died!"

Han Kin-lan was smiling happily as she worked at the spinning wheel and gossiped on about life in the village. I ask her, "Mother Han, why are you so happy?"

"Happy? If you knew about my life before, you would not wonder why."

"Almost every woman in our village has a past history of bitterness, that is why we love the liberation so deeply. That is why we are happy!"

WOMAN TODAY

YOU'RE PAYING MORE FOR WAR THAN FOOD

— See Page 4 —

BEN DAVIS, SI GERSON FILE WITH BIG MARGIN

By MICHAEL SINGER

The people of New York City registered a smashing victory for democratic-loving peace voters throughout the nation on Friday.

The Freedom Party filed 3,128 signatures of registered voters in Harlem's 11 A.D. on nominating petitions for Benjamin J. Davis, their assemblyman candidate now an imprisoned victim of the Smith Act in the federal prison at Terre Haute. It was more than twice the 1,500 required by the Board of Elections.

The People's Rights Party submitted 4,316 signatures on their nominating petitions for Simon W. Gerson, defendant in the current Smith Act trial, who is running for Congress from Brooklyn's 13 C.D. The signatures were obtained

in a 12-day canvassing drive, of which 400 were obtained during the torrential Labor Day storm. Three thousand signatures were required.

Davis campaign committee manager, Jesse Gray, submitted the Freedom Party petitions to the Board of Elections and Mrs. Sylvia Frumkin, People's Party campaign manager, accompanied by the candidate and six leading campaign workers, filed the People's Rights Party signatures.

With Gray at the Board of Election filings were George Blake Charney, one of the 16 Smith Act defendants with Gerson at Foley Square and labor secretary of the New York State Communist Party Doxey Wilkerson and Howard Selam, directors of the Jefferson

School of Social Science Esther Cantor, New York County Communist legislative representative; James Malloy, executive secretary of the Provisional Committee for Amnesty which obtained 13,000 signatures for Davis' freedom from the Terre Haute prison where he was sent following his conviction with 10 other national Communist leaders in the first Smith Act conspiracy trial Rev. Harold Williamson, Brooklyn community church leader; Miss Lorraine Hansberry, associate editor, and George Murphy, general manager of the fighting Negro liberation monthly, Freedom.

MAIN PLANKS

Gerson told reporters as his petitions were filed:

"The main campaign planks will

be cease-fire in Korea, a lasting peace, repeal of the Smith, McCarran and Taft-Hartley laws, and a full civil rights program."

Gerson said he planned to wage an active fight, particularly among housewives and small homeowners "for lower prices and lower taxes."

By filing these petitions the people of New York City registered a smashing victory for democratic-loving peace voters throughout the nation. The nominating petitions for Davis, an imprisoned victim of the Smith Act, and for Gerson, a defendant against the pro-fascist terror statute, was the sharp challenge of the Negro masses of Harlem and the Jewish, Italian, Negro and Irish workers of Brooklyn that

neither hysteria, repression, threats nor frame-up persecutions would deter them from defending their precious liberties.

But they went beyond this. The campaigns for Davis as the Freedom Party assemblyman candidate from Harlem's 11 A.D. and for Gerson as the People's Rights Party congressional candidate from Brooklyn's 13 C.D. proved that the people are not only conscious of the war and fascist dangers in America, but are willing to unite in a common struggle to tear up the Smith Act, to rout the McCarranites and the McCarthyites, to listen to the program and principles of the Communist Party,

(Continued on Page 6)

MALIK THINKS TRUMAN'S 'SNOLLYGASTERS' IS APT

Jacob A. Malik, Soviet delegate to the United Nations, charged Friday before the UN Security Council, that the U. S. imperialists gladly would conclude an "aggressive, military alliance even with the devil himself" if only this new partner would snarl loud enough at the Soviet Union.

Malik borrowed from President Truman's vocabulary to describe Republican Presidential candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower and Democratic nominee Adlai E. Stevenson as "snollygasters."

"Hypocrisy, falsehood, slander and limitless verbal demagoguery are, according to the admission of an American politician, the principal weapons which the political opponents in the U. S. A. use against each other in the cruel elections struggle," Malik said.

"People who, in the field of political struggle are false, hypocritical, slanderous and indiscriminately use any methods and make any promises to achieve their means, are known by the old, difficult-to-translate English word 'snollygasters,'" Malik declared.

The term was used Tuesday by Truman in a speech to describe Republican campaigners.

The occasion for Malik's talk

was the council's debate on a Soviet proposal for the admission of 14 nations to the UN.

Malik accused the U.S. delegates of favoring the admission of only states who are, or are likely to become, its allies "in the preparation of an aggression against the Soviet Union." He said Washington opposed the entry of countries on which it could not count as "associates in international highway robberies," and went on to say that U.S. "ruling circles are acting as true American snollygasters" on the membership issue.

Bay State PP Convention to Hear Hallinan

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The fifth annual convention of the Massachusetts Progressive Party will feature addresses by the PP presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan, and by W. E. B. DuBois, it is announced here. The convention will be held Sept. 14 in the Dorothy Quincy Suite of John Hancock Hall on Berkeley St.

Laura Duncan and Al Moss, of People's Artists, will entertain.

Voters are being asked to send delegates on a "five for one" basis.

Van Fleet Admits Bombing Can't Win in Korea

Gen. James A. Van Fleet, commander of the ground forces attacking the Korean People's Republic, admitted on Friday that air-bombing of Korean cities cannot win a decision.

Gen. Mark Clark's bombers have dumped bombs and flaming napalm gasoline on about 20 Korean cities, and have threatened to commit similar outrages on a total of 78 cities, while Mark's spokesmen at Panmunjom have been recessing truce negotiations week after week.

"There is still no substitute for the rifleman," Van Fleet said.

Van Fleet also admitted that air attacks by his forces have been unable to stop the Korean and Chinese defenders from building up their armed forces, on the battlefield. "It's rather incredible," Van Fleet said concerning what he called the enemy, "but he is a master of infiltration and night movement." He said the Koreans and Chinese had built up their forces to a total of 1,000,000 men.

Despite Van Fleet's admission that the bombing of civilians was futile from a military point of view, 227 tons of explosives and fire bombs were hurled again Friday on the Sinhung area in North Korea. The attack was made in two waves by four fighter-bomber wings of the 5th Air Force, two Marine air groups and the Australian 77th squadron, it was announced. It was claimed that 35 buildings were destroyed 53 damaged.

Stoolie's Tie to Racketeer Bared at Foley Sq. Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

The prosecution rested its case Friday in the Smith Act trial of the 15 New York Communists after defense attorney Mary Kaufman showed FBI spy Thomas Younglove, the 10th and final government witness, was involved with the notorious St. Louis racketeer and convicted tax swindler Harry Schuermann.

Assistant Prosecutor David L. Marks made no effort to refute testimony of the witness' association with the ex-convict, sentenced to four years for a tax fraud of more than \$100,000. He declined to question Younglove on his tie-in with the Missouri rackets crowd. He announced shortly after the noon hour, more than five months after the trial began, that the "government rests."

Judge Edward J. Dimock recessed the trial until next Thursday 10:30 a.m. when defense

counsel are expected to present motions to strike testimony of the 10 FBI informers and for a directed verdict of not guilty.

The final dramatic session of Mrs. Kaufman's cross-examination of Younglove revealed that following his connection with the ex-convict and his father, the late Henry Schuermann, Younglove's income soared from \$5,000 to \$7,000 in 1950, to \$10,000 in 1951, and to \$20,000 this year. This was in addition to money paid him by the FBI for supplying names of alleged Communists.

ty members. "You lived with Henry Schuermann, did you not?" Mrs. Kaufman asked the government witness.

"Yes," Younglove answered reluctantly.

Q. How long did you know him?

A. About 30 years.

Q. Do you know his son, Harry Schuermann?

A. Yes.

Attorney Kaufman showed the FBI informer a May 6, copy of the "St. Louis Globe Democrat" (Continued on Page 6)

British Troops Ordered to Salute 'Deutschland Ueber Alles'

BONN, Germany.—British troops and British employees of the High Commission in Germany were ordered on Friday to stand at attention when the West German national anthem, "Deutschland Ueber Alles," is played.

Korea Peace Ballots Roll Off Presses

THE FIRST QUARTER-MILLION ballots in the National Peace Referendum were off the press this week in the full-scale launching of a drive to record the stand of many millions of Americans on the question of ending the Korean war now.

The nationwide referendum is being conducted under the slogan, "Peace in Korea by Election Day" and under the joint sponsorship of a long list of citizens prominent in every walk of life and the American Peace Crusade.

In shops, factories, on busy street corners and throughout hundreds of communities across the nation, millions of Americans in the next weeks will be asked to record their vote on the question of a Korean peace now, in order thereby to press the candidates for major public office to pledge to end this conflict which the majority of the people oppose.

THE VERY FIRST BALLOTS in the national referendum were cast in a Detroit park on Sunday, Aug. 25, when the Michigan Peace Council put up a big, bright blue ballot box at its picnic there. Three hundred people, most of them in the park for their own family picnics, quickly cast their votes in the Peace balloting, and the idea of the referendum itself won warm approval from passers-by.

This has been the general response from people everywhere

who welcome the opportunity for the American people, in an organized way, to put themselves on record on this most vital question confronting the nation.

Fyke Farmer of Nashville, Tenn., a leader of the World Federalists movement, and a member of the American Council for World Federalism, who is sponsoring the referendum, commented that the "plan for a national straw vote for peace is ingenious and ought to be something that could be accomplished because there is no question that the American public would like to get out of the Korean war."

HUGH BRYSON, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards and also a sponsor, asserted that "overwhelming sentiment exists for stopping the Korean war," adding approval for the "idea of a straw vote."

John T. Gojack, president of the United Electrical Workers District 9, wrote from Fort Wayne, Ind., that "there is certainly the broadest unity among the American people" on the "question of peace." He declared that "it is impossible to do too much on such a worthwhile project" as the peace referendum.

HARLEM RECALLS FIGHTING BEN DAVIS AS HE FACES 49th BIRTHDAY IN JAIL

By JOHN HUDSON JONES
"THERE'S A LOT OF DIFFERENCE in giving cake to children in the streets on one birthday, and spending another in jail for doing things that will help the same kids and their parents and friends."

No doubt former Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, as he sits in his cell in Terre Haute Federal Prison this Sept. 8 on his 49th birthday will recall that day.

It was a windy September day in 1947 when then Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, having a good time with hundreds of Harlem children at his birthday party, cut a huge cake and handed each child a mouth-watering piece.

Two years later, Ben Davis along with 10 other Communist colleagues were battling a hideous frameup in the court at Foley Square where the government was trying them for "conspiring to teach and advocate" overthrow of the government.

And today, five years later, the frameup has worked, and the man who became a by-word in Harlem because of his fights on its behalf and his love and devotion to the children—sits in a jail facing four more years of loneliness.

Born in Dawson, Georgia, Sept. 8, 1903, Davis had seen KKK crosses burned on his father's property. He had gone to segregated "tumble down rural school," he said during the trial. Later in Atlanta he attended Morehouse Academy and College.

He attended Amherst College in Massachusetts and finished law at Harvard. At Amherst when he sought to join the musical club it was decided he couldn't because during southern-trips he might cause embarrassment. And at Harvard he was Jimcrowed in the Harvard Law Club. At Amherst he played varsity football for three years, played a violin in the college orchestra and sang in the



BEN DAVIS

BACK IN ATLANTA to begin his law practice, Davis saw an account of the case of Herndon who had been arrested under an old law when he led a demonstration of hungry people in Atlanta. He offered his services to the International Labor Defense. The Communist Party was organizing mass protests around the case.

"In the course of my association and discussion with the Communists," Davis later wrote in his pamphlet "why I became a Communist" "I found the only rational and realistic path to the freedom which burns in the breast of every Negro. It required only a moment to join, but my whole lifetime as a Negro American prepared me for it."

Davis further told how he was impressed by the Communists' militant and uncompromising fight for the freedom and equality of Negro Americans.

And after he joined he got in that fight—and will return to it as he promised from the speaker's ladder a few days before he was sent to jail.

In 1943 after his election to the City Council, Davis was always fond of telling how his father, the late Ben Davis, Sr., a life long Republican and former GOP national committee member had to take back his jest that "you Communists are always running for something but you never catch it."

HE WAS RE-ELECTED in 1945, and his record for the two terms was one of constant battling for better conditions in Harlem and for a better deal for working people. He spoke fearlessly for peace when all others were barking for war.

Davis promised the people of Harlem his fight for them would go on though he was imprisoned. And today that promise is being remembered by many registered voters who have signed petitions to put him on the ballot of the Freedom Party to run for State Assemblyman.

Others have signed petitions urging President Truman to grant Davis amnesty. "He's been in jail long enough," as one housewife put it, seems to sum up the sentiment in and around Harlem.

NATIONAL BAR ASSN. HITS MOVE TO DISBAR CROCKETT

DETROIT, Mich.—The National Bar Association, representing the Negro attorneys of the United States, voted unanimously at its convention here to appeal to the Michigan Bar Association to drop disbarment proceedings against attorney George Crockett.

Crockett, who has just returned from a four-month jail sentence, is threatened with disbarment because of his courageous defense of Carl Winter and Jack Stachel during the first Smith Act frame-up trial of the 11 Communist leaders at Foley Square. This defense earned him a "contempt" citation by Judge Harold Medina.

The convention, which acted on Crockett Friday, was attended by some 125 of the most eminent Negro attorneys in the country.

Soviet CP Congress to Chart Policy for Peace and Plenty

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE RECENT announcement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the 19th Congress of the Party will be convened on Oct. 5 has aroused a storm of conjecture, rumor-mongering and downright slander from the ruling circles of our country.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held a meeting in Moscow recently and resolved to call the regular Congress. It decided on the main problems confronting the people of the USSR, very probably discussed these problems and their solutions, named the persons to report the burden of this discussion to the Congress, and fixed the order of business.

This order of business, which the Congress can amend as it chooses, is proposed to consist of five matters. First will come the report of the Central Committee by its secretary, G. M. Malenkov. The second item is a report of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party, by its chairman, P. G. Moskatov. Next, the Congress will take up the draft directives concerning the Soviet Union's fifth Five-Year Plan, as reported by the chairman of the State Planning Commission, M. Z. Saburov.

The fourth item proposed will be changes in the Party rules, as reported by N. S. Khrushchev. And the Congress will conclude with the election of the central bodies of the Party.

In addition to announcing the convening of the 19th Congress of the Party and the proposed order



MALENKOV

of business, the Central Committee had published in full and widely circulated its proposals regarding the fifth Five-Year Plan and the amended rules of the Party.

TRANSLATED TEXTS of these documents were published in the United States by the New York Times, in its issues of Aug. 21 and 23. Condensed and highly inspired versions of the meaning and implications of these documents, as well as the announcement of the Congress and its order of business, have been carried by most metropolitan newspapers subscribing. However, except for those newspaper readers who read the texts as published in the Times, the American people have been misinformed about this important event and the great work it will undertake.

The wire service versions of the meaning of the Congress and the work set before it, and even the New York Times' interpretation of these events, have managed to convey impressions ranging from the grotesque to the ridiculous.

FIRST, THE CONGRESS is represented as being called to arrange Stalin's succession. The wishful thinkers added their bit of rumor-mongering with the old chestnut about Stalin's "bad health" and "probable retirement."

Great significance was attached to the fact that the reporter of the Central Committee's views will be Malenkov. And it is now decided in the editorial rooms of the American millionaire press that Stalin's successor is to be Malenkov. Some very wise and deep-thinking scribe remembered that in the picture of the last big affair in Red Square, Malenkov had stood on the reviewing stand next to Stalin. Whereupon another equally wise and deep-thinking hack recalled that at a certain banquet at such and such a time, Stalin had been standing very close to Molotov, while Beria was peering over his shoulder. This could only mean, according to this oracle, that one could not dismiss Molotov and Beria from the "race."

That certain wise men among the bourgeois philosophers in our country seriously believe there is a "race" for Stalin's position was confirmed later by news reports

which describe a "struggle for power" which may lead to bloodshed in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

BUT IF SUCH ASSININITY borders on the hilarious, there is another kind that will bring no laughter to Americans anxious for a restoration of peaceful relations with the Soviet Union. This is the deliberate attempt to characterize the Congress as a move toward war, the fifth Five-Year Plan as a war mobilization plan, and the amended Party rules as a move to "tighten the Communist grip on the population."

To be sure, the Congress will discuss the world situation with its implications of war danger for the Soviet people. No American who saw, heard or read accounts of what went on at the conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties, the denunciation of the "Communist conspiracy," the hysterical insults and slanders directed at the Soviet Union, the brazen boasts of what "we" are going to do to the Soviet Union—no American who witnessed these things will be surprised in the least if the Communists of the Soviet Union take note of what is being said and done by the ruling circles of our country. The surprise would come if all this went unheeded there. Nor would the American people regard themselves as instantly periled if, taking such heed, the Congress acted to strengthen the defenses of the Soviet Union.

HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, having been told that such defense preparations are really "plans for aggression" against us in Wichita, Kansas, or Back Bay, Maine, will be relieved to know that the fifth Five-Year Plan's chief concern is to carry through the gradual transition from Socialism into Communism. And since the prerequisite for this, economically, is a surplus of all the commodities the Soviet people need, the Five-Year Plan's main goal is to create this surplus in consumers' goods. To that end, as Joseph Clark reported from Moscow in last week's Worker, the fifth Five-Year Plan envisages vast quantitative increases and qualitative improvements in virtually every type of commodity. Moreover, it envisages an expansion of total output so vast as to quickly overtake and surpass, the production of the leading capitalist countries, including our own United States.

Now, despite the war scare manufactured by our wise leaders over this plan, they are really scared and we should be the last ones in the world to help them conceal it. But what they fear most is not the straw bogey-man of a Soviet war threat which they have invented, but the competition of socialist production. For the ruling circles of our country know in their heart, no matter how much they scream and rant about the virtues of "free enterprise," that capitalism—yes, especially American capitalism—is now less efficient than socialism. And even more than they fear this fact, they fear the American people's realization of it. For that realization spells their exit as a class.

As for the proposed rules changes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, they seem to this observer to open the Party's ranks to millions of the Soviet people "from the working class, the working peasants and working intelligentsia," while simultaneously strengthening the influence and work of the Party among the people. Clearly, there is no comfort in this development either for our ruling circles. Hence their distortion of the truth.

Chemical Workers Elect New Head

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (FP).—New president of the United Gas Coke & Chemical Workers (CIO) is Elwood Swisher of Boomer, Va. At the union's recent convention here he won the post from Martin Wagner, who had headed the union for 10 years and was supported for re-election by CIO Exec. Pres. Allan S. Haywood. Swisher opposed Wagner's proposal for an increase in per capita payments to the international

CASHMORE ROW DOMINATES STATE CIO CONVENTION

By GEORGE MORRIS

BUFFALO.—The state convention of the CIO here continued sharply divided today between the forces of Mike Quill and the administration of president Louis Hollander over endorsement of Democratic Senate candidate Brooklyn Borough President John Cashmore.

A war of press conferences between Quill and Hollander has for most of the delegates actually overshadowed the main business of the convention.

The issue will be decided Saturday, when the convention acts on two resolutions to be submitted to it by the state executive board of the CIO—on endorsement of the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket and on the Senate issue. The board meets tonight to decide on its recommendations, with Quill's delegation of 50 of the Transport Workers ready to wage a floor fight if no endorsement of Cashmore is forthcoming.

On the convention itself, the day passed mainly with passage of 40-odd resolutions unanimously submitted by the State Board, and speeches by Jacob Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers, and Allan S. Haywood, national executive vice-president of the CIO. Like all the rest of the convention's speeches, those two were essentially pro-Stevenson election

British Labor Unanimously Calls for Trade with East

MARGATE, England.—The British Trades Union Congress (TUC) Friday adopted unanimously a resolution advocating extensive trading with the Soviet Union, People's China and the East Europe democracies. The resolution was sponsored by the Electrical Trades Union. The annual

meeting, at its final session, named Parliament Member Tom O'Brien to succeed Arthur Deakin as chairman of the TUC. O'Brien, 52, is secretary of the National Association of Theatrical and Cinema Employees.

The resolution approved by the 900 Congress delegates, representing more than 8,000,000 workers, said: "Extensive trading relations with China, the USSR and other Eastern countries would make a substantial contribution toward improving the present international situation, which is causing grave concern to the peoples of all countries."

The resolution was proposed by the National Union of Mineworkers and seconded by the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers. The supporters included the National Union of Railwaymen and the Scottish Painters Society.

Quill said he had unanimous endorsement of his position in the TWU caucus. Secretary-treasurer Morris Iushevitz of the New York City CIO also supports him. He announced that the state executive board of the CIO has until 10 p.m. tonight to decide on Cashmore, when the TWU caucus will meet again on "next steps."

He added that regardless of the state board's decision, he will call an early meeting of the New York City CIO to endorse Cashmore. He said he believed some CIO leaders only want to "save face for a few days," but, he went on, "we believe we have torpedoed the attempt of some CIO leaders to pass a neutrality resolution."

From Hollander's camp there were indications that an attempt will be made to refer the issue to

appeals, reeking with red baiting. REELECT OFFICERS The incumbent officers were re-elected. Quill assailed what he called "Social Democratic domination" of the state CIO and said his supporters would "not stand any more for steamroller tactics."

"The fine hand of the Social Democrats and the Liberal Party has been hovering over this convention, and we don't like it," Quill told a press conference.

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Nazi Expert, Working for U.S., Sorry Hitler Bungled on V-2s

STUTTGART, Germany.—A former Nazi rocket expert now in the U. S. said Friday that Adolf Hitler might have won the war if he had not bungled the rocket research program. Former Maj. Gen. Walter Dornberger, chief of the Wehrmacht Rocket Experimental Institute at Peenemuende, said U. S. and British bombing never damaged the vital centers of Germany's rocket research center. Dornberger, now working on special research projects in Buffalo, N. Y., made the statements in an address read to the Third Inter-

national Astronautic Congress Friday.

"If Hitler had consented to the constant urging of German rocket explorers, the V-2 could have been brought into the fighting as early as 1942, and the war would have had a different outcome," Dornberger said.

Dr. Wernher von Braun, designer of the V-2 rocket, said the present rockets had reached the limit of the theoretical knowledge and there was need for more pure research. Von Braun is now engaged on a secret project at Huntsville, La.

PSYCHOLOGISTS DENOUNCE JIMCROW IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON.—Racist practices in this capital of the "free world" were uninvited delegates at the 80th annual convention of the American Psychological Association meeting here this week.

So shocking to most of the delegates were the humiliations, insults and provocative incidents against Negro members of the organization that the council, governing body of the association, voted unanimously last Thursday not to hold any further meetings here until "additional progress has been made toward democratic treatment of minority groups."

Dr. J. McV. Hunt, president, listed four incidents and declared: "We know there must have been many not reported." The incidents were:

1. Refusal of a restaurant to serve Negro members.
2. A contractor offering services to a hotel refused not to discriminate.
3. Graduate students unable to afford hotel accommodations refused to accept facilities at the YMCA because of its jimcrow policy.
4. An excursion boat company upset plans for an outing by refusing to abandon its segregation policy.

Dr. Hunt declared that "socially we are not an organization of colors but of people, and professionally we happen to be psychologists." But he also said that none of the incidents was "serious enough" to occasion any official

protest to city authorities.

The next day, the association awarded its annual Kurt Lewin Memorial Award to the Swedish Social Democrat, Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, who is now executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, for his "An American Dilemma: the Negro Problem and Modern Democracy." Critics of this work, which was financed by the Carnegie Foundation, have charged that it contained a subtle apology for the jimcrow system, seeing it only as a moral question and offering no proposal for its eradication.

Chile Congress To Decide on Presidency

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The Chilean Congress will decide Thursday's inconclusive Presidential election, it was announced Friday by the Interior Ministry.

Congress will vote before Nov. 4 between Sen. Carlos Ibanez, Nationalist candidate who polled 48.6 percent of the vote, and Sen. Arturo Matte, Liberal nominee, who received 27.4 percent.

Chilean law provides that a candidate must poll over half of the popular vote to be elected.

The consensus is that Congress will declare Ibanez elected.

The Radical Government candidate, Pedro Enrique Alfonso, got 20.4 percent and the Socialist candidate, Salvador Allende, who was supported by the Communists, got 5.6 percent of the total vote.

Allende declared that with Ibanez's election, Chile joins the countries where "fascist-like thought" predominates. He added that President Gabriel Gonzalez Videla's "stupid policies" led to such a result.

Ibanez's platform demagogically promised nationalization of foreign-owned mines such as the copper and nitrate deposits now owned by U. S. companies. He also denounced U. S. imperialism during his campaign.

100 SCIENTISTS PRESENT AT UN-AMERICAN HEARING

CHICAGO.—More than 100 scientists, including Dr. Harold C. Urey and Nobel Prize winner Harrison Davies, assembled Friday at the hearing room of the House Un-American Activities Committee, shortly before the appearance of Dr. Edward U. Condon, former director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards. Dr. Condon had been subpoenaed by the committee as a witness.

The Atomic Scientists of Chicago, an organization of nuclear experts, earlier had distributed notices to its members calling upon them to attend the Condon session to lend a "friendly atmosphere."

A copy of the notice fell into the hands of security guards at the hearing, who sent for reinforce-

ments. Then they learned the organization is composed of prominent scientists who worked on the atomic bomb or who are connected with the University of Chicago's famed Institute for Nuclear Studies.

Dr. Alexander Langsdorf, of the Atomic Energy Commission's Argonne National Laboratory, said the scientists were interested chiefly in academic freedom.

Rep. John S. Wood (D-Ca), chairman of the Un-American Committee, collapsed of a heart attack Friday shortly before Dr. Condon's appearance. Wood was taken to St. Luke's Hospital after a fire department inhalator squad worked over him 25 minutes. A physician who examined him said he appeared "in bad shape."

Clare Luce Fails In Senate Bid

HARTFORD, Conn. — Greenwich banker Prescott Bush received the short-term U. S. Senate nomination on the first ballot Friday in a six-way contest at the special Republican state convention.

Former Rep. Clare Boothe Luce was among the candidates who lost out.

Bush, defeated for the Senate two years ago by Democratic U.S. Sen. William Benton by 1,102 votes, will go on the ballot for the remaining four years of the term of the late Sen. Brien McMahon.

May Draft Fathers, More Students To Keep 3,700,000 Men Under Arms

POCONO, Pa. — Federal manpower director Arthur S. Flemming said today the Government is considering drafting fathers and more college students to keep at least 3,700,000 men under arms for the next 20 years. He made the statement in disclosing that a review of deferment policy affecting all men in the 18½ to 26 age brackets is underway.

He told delegates to the national convention of Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity that a change in

the deferment rules for college students will be made when the manpower pool falls below 500,000. That point may be reached before the start of the 1953 school year, and certainly before the beginning of the 1954-55 year, he said.

He said that if the U. S. is to maintain its armed forces at the 3,700,000 level, "all qualified men between the ages of 18½ and 26 will have to be liable for service for a period of at least two years."

Flemming noted that the policy calling for deferment of fathers can be repealed or modified by the President.

"There is certainly a real question whether it should be repealed or modified by the President."

"There is certainly a real question whether it should be repealed outright," he said. "It could, however, be modified so as to provide that men who have become fathers after a given day shall

no longer be entitled to exemption."

The original college deferment policy was not intended to grant permanent exemptions, he said, but to provide a long-range reserve of trained men.

He said any tendency of draft boards to grant a large number of deferments to students who move immediately from the campus into critical defense jobs would lead to "a repeal" of all such deferments.

War Taxes Climb Higher Than Total Food Cost

By GEORGE MORRIS

The American people pay yearly in federal, state and municipal open and "hidden" taxes an amount that runs about 50 percent above the total annual food bill of the people of the country. The comparison is made by the National City Bank in its August bulletin.

It is based on an estimate of 1952 tax collections computed by the National Industrial Conference Board showing that a total of \$87 billion will be collected in 1952 from all sources compared with \$70 billion in 1951 and \$52-57 billion in 1944 to 1950 period.

The National City Bank bulletin says that the people of the country would be able to better comprehend the staggering and growing tax burden if they would compare it with "something familiar" like food.

Noting the latest available national expenditure for food, \$528 billion for 1950, the bank bulletin estimates that the food bill in 1951 rose to \$57 billion any may reach \$60 billion in 1952.

"TRADITIONALLY the expenditure for taxes have run well below those for food," continues the bulletin. "During the war the relationship changed: taxes then moved above food and have since stayed above. The soaring tax load in 1952 carried the estimated total almost half again as high as the food total. Taxes exceeded by even wider margins the four other major categories of consumer expenditures—clothing, housing, house operation and transportation."

The National Industrial Conference Board, a statistical agency for the employers, as well as the National City Bank, raise the issue primarily because they seek reduction of taxes for corporations and high incomes. The NICB computation points to the highest items, like \$23.6 billion in corporate taxes and a large part of high incomes in \$30 billion paid in individual taxes, and \$8 billion in property taxes, to give an impression that the rich pay most of the taxes.

THE FACT is that despite the high taxes on profits clear incomes (after taxes) have been running higher than any time in American history. So it is obvious that the corporations and big income people are not carrying the rising tax burden. Since American workers on an average have not even been able to keep abreast of price increases and enjoyed no rise in the living standard since the war, the conclusion is clear: whether it is taken out of the pay envelope or whether it is taken through the income tax of the big employer, or of the monopolists who rob the farmers, the men and women who produce suffer the real burden.

The business organ frankly admits that while business pays the major or "hidden" portion of the levies, those taxes "tend, along with other costs, to be passed on to the purchaser in his cost of living." The bank doesn't take into account super-profit, of course.

In fact, goes on the bulletin, business often has to absorb some of the tax "but it acts for the most part as collecting agent" for the government.

"TAX MUST in the last analyses be borne by the people, who, now pay more for being governed and defended than for eating."

Gates-Davis Circulation Campaign



September
Invigorates
The Sub Drive



GATES

DAVIS

Now that the vacation season is about over, the circulation campaign for The Worker and Daily Worker is beginning to show signs of life.

New Yorkers came through with 122 Worker subs and 11 for the Daily Worker just before the weekend, and addition subs came in from Minnesota, New Jersey, Schenectady and Indiana.

It's just a trickle as yet, but we expect the trickle to widen like a mountain stream.

Manhattanites continued to set the pace, coming up with 54 Worker subs and 2 for the DW. They now have about 160 in overall since the campaign opened. They're shooting for 750.

Queens readers came in with 20 for The Worker and 1 for the Daily, which gives them about 120 overall out of a goal of 500. This is slightly less than 25 percent, which is a somewhat higher percentage than Manhattan's, but still is pretty slow.

Bronxites, who have hardly started on their way to 650 subs, brought in 30 for The Worker and 1 for the Daily Worker; while Brooklynites have not even started. They had 4 for The Worker and 2 for the daily paper. They are striving for 1,000 subs.

The trade union freedom of the press committee, dormant during the summer, got into the campaign last week. They set themselves a target of 700 subs. They expect to hit 20 percent by Sept. 10, 45 percent the following week, 75 percent the week after, 95 percent by Oct. 1, and wind-up by Oct. 7.

Printing workers opened it up last week by coming in with 14 subs for The Worker.

Aside from the subs, Brooklynites are doing a whale of a job tying in sales of The Worker with one of the most significant election drives in that borough, the drive to place on the ballot a former city editor of the Daily Worker, Simon W. Gerson. Gerson is running for Congress on an independent ticket.

They're getting around 500 copies of the Daily Worker and 2,000 of the weekend paper, while collecting the 5,000 signatures to assure him a place on that ballot come November.

In Harlem's 11th A. D., supporters of former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, who used to be publisher of this paper, are getting around hundreds of copies of both the daily and weekend paper as they collect signatures to place him on the ballot for Assembly. This way, you win readers for the paper which supports the candidacies of these two outstanding political leaders while gathering the signatures for them.

\$500 Interim Raise Asked for School Employes

"An immediate, interim salary adjustment of \$500 across-the-board for all school employes," to mitigate the crisis caused by soaring prices, was proposed by the Teachers Union yesterday in communications to the Board of Estimate, City Council, Board of Education, and to other teacher organizations.

The union urged a united campaign for a "basic revision of the salary schedule to \$4,000-\$9,000 through the combined action of City and State authorities." This scale, with comparable increases for school clerks, supervisors and other non-classroom teaching personnel, declared the union, "would still fall short of the 1939 real wage of the New York City high school teacher."

The organizations urged to get together include the High School Teachers Association, the Kindergarten-6 B Association, the Teachers Guild and the Teachers Alliance.

The union report cites the experiences of New York policemen and firemen, as well as of teachers themselves, as proof that "city officials always protest that they don't have the money, but somehow they generally manage to find the money when the demand is clear and sharp enough."



LOOKING SOMBER at contract negotiations affecting 75,000 hard coal miners are, left, President Edward Fox of Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., and Vice-President Thomas Kennedy of United Mine Workers. Talks later shifted from New York to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to Washington.

Force Old Parties To Name Negroes In Many States

IN KEY AREAS throughout the nation Negro communities have united and Negro leaders of all political affiliations have joined in forcing the two major parties to nominate

to public office Negro candidates—in some sections for the first time in the history of either old-guard Party. This movement, generated by the great civil rights upsurge and the impact of the struggle for Negro representation, is being supported and sparked by the Progressive Party campaign.

Miss Thelma Dale, Progressive Party leader and chairman of its Committee on Negro Representation, said the successful breakthrough in the lily-white walls of the Democratic and Republican parties in many places "is the outgrowth of a long and consistently mounting pressure" by the PP and white progressives in the labor, peace, and civil rights movements. She reviewed the most recent evidences of this battle in between telephone calls, interviews and campaign duties at the PP office, 17 W. 45 St.

"Consider Philadelphia," she said. "There the Democrats and Republicans met and agreed on proposals to name Negro candidates for state and federal judgeships. What's more they submitted their joint recommendations to President Truman and Gov. Fine."

MISS DALE considered this action of far-reaching importance, following as it did the election for the first time in Philadelphia history in 1951 of a Negro, Marshal Shepard, to the Civil Service Commission. Spurred by the Progressive Party fight for increased Negro representation, the Philadelphia action by the major parties a few weeks ago marks a new stage in the unity of voters from all parties for the extension of democratic rights to the Negro people.

In Michigan Negroes emerged from the recent primaries as victorious candidates in important areas on both major party tickets. At least six Negro candidates are contending for state legislative posts, in addition to Progressive Party Negro aspirants for other offices.

In the state of Washington, eight Negroes, including a woman, are campaigning for the State Legislature on the Democratic and Republican tickets—an unprecedented total in this state. Six of the candi-

dates are Democrats, two are Republicans, among the latter is the sole Negro incumbent, Rep. Charles Stokes of the Seattle district. The woman candidate is the 21-year-old Mrs. Rosa Ransom of Seattle's 3 District, a mother of two children, wife of a merchant seaman, who is making the demand for adequate Negro representation ring out in the campaign.

MASSACHUSETTS VOTERS have also forced major party leaders to nominate Negroes for several key posts, including those for Congress and the State Legislature.

Similarly in Ohio, Lawrence O. Pain emerged as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Cleveland primary. This is the first time that any of the two major parties has ever named a Negro to run for Congress in the state.

Other important congressional races focus attention on David P. Widaman, the Progressive Party Negro candidate for Congress in Philadelphia's 4 C. D.—the only Negro of 30 congressional candidates in Pennsylvania; Horace Alexander, the dynamis PP congressional campaigner in Los Angeles; and Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, the party's candidate for Congress-at-large in Connecticut.

In New York the American Labor Party, state arm of the PP, is supporting the fight of Julius Archibald, anti-Tammany Negro victor in the Democratic primary in the 21st S. D., to become the first Negro state senator in the history of the Albany Legislature.

FOR THE FIRST time in Brooklyn political history a Negro

Egypt Cabinet Is Reshuffled

CAIRO, Egypt.—Premier Aly Maher Friday reshuffled his cabinet which has governed Egypt since King Farouk fled. Two ministers resigned, five were appointed and a new portfolio of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation was created.

A law limiting land holdings to 200 acres will go before the cabinet Saturday or Sunday, informed sources reported.

Bare McCarran Ties to Nev. Gambling Industry

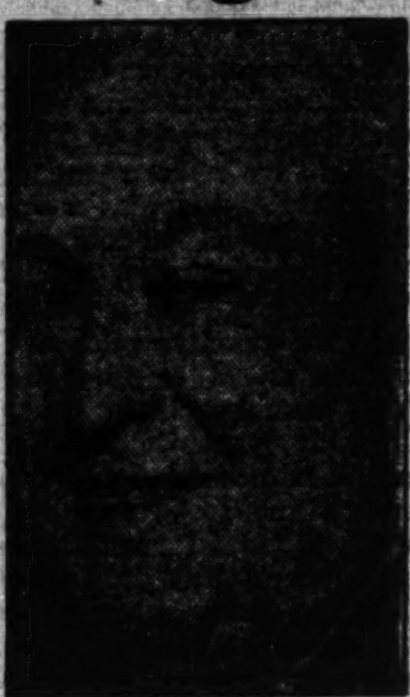
DENVER (FP).—The sensational story of Sen. Pat McCarran's ties with Nevada's billion-dollar gambling industry and big mining companies is revealed by Graham Dolan in the Aug. 25 issue of The Union, newspaper of the International Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers.

Dolan, who interviewed scores of people in the Nevada Democrat's home state, found a subpoena waiting for him when he returned here. Along with top officials of Mine-Mill, he was ordered to appear Oct. 7 at a hearing of McCarran's Senate internal security committee. Union leaders promptly charged that "vindictive" McCarran was striking back at Mine-Mill for its anticipated expose of his career and to help metal mining interests defeat the union's 1952 wage program.

In his 8-page printed account of what he found out about the "sagebrush Caesar," Dolan commented: "It took the Nevada visit to convince me that the political phonies like J. Parnell Thomas, John Rankin, Huey Long and Pat McCarran are usually hiding their own sins against the people when they shout so piously about the wickedness of other. The 'stop thief' technique is still the favorite weapon of the enemies of democracy."

McCARRAN has risen to a position of formidable power in the U. S. "because he has been able to maintain a stranglehold on the political and economic life of the state he represents," Dolan said. "When a politician gets elected with a total of approximately 30,000 votes out of 52,411 cast in the entire election, 'he has few loopholes in his machine. There is one federal job in Nevada for every six voters for McCarran.'"

Dolan describes McCarran's personal machine as having "few counterparts in American political history for ruthlessness, cynicism



McCARRAN

and absolute power."

A telephone call McCarran made in early 1952 illustrates the power he wields. The Los Vegas Sun, one of the few anti-McCarran papers in the state, published part of the Kefauver crime report on Nevada, including critical references to McCarran. The senator called from Washington the manager of a swank hotel in Las Vegas and, according to Drew Pearson, ordered all night clubs, hotels and bars to yank their advertising from the paper. Pearson said McCarran pointed out he was the one who protected legalized gambling in Nevada and advertisers had no right to help a newspaper that criticized him.

The advertising was withdrawn. As a result, the Sun has sued McCarran and a group of Nevada gamblers for \$1 million in damages under the Sherman anti-trust act.

"GAMBLING IS A BIG BUSINESS, in Nevada as elsewhere," Dolan said. "Twenty billion dollars is gambled nationally every year. This gigantic industry has its firm grip on the political, economic and social life of Nevada,

That McCarran has consistently fought to protect the interests of this big industry is no secret." Although gambling is legal in Nevada, Dolan noted that the Kefauver report found the state was just as infested by racketeers and gangsters as states where it is illegal.

As senatorial champion of the state's big metal mining operators, McCarran has consistently voted for measures that will increase their profits. During the recent Senate session, Dolan disclosed, McCarran almost put through a "sleeper" amendment requiring the taxpayers to make good the loss if any contractor lost money on a defense contract for the government.

Dolan analyzes McCarran's voting record, his efforts to beat down wages of miners, his attacks on the property rights of Indians, his obtaining of \$162.5 million in loans for Franco Spain and his tieup with the China lobby, and concludes:

"Much of what is wrong with America's foreign policy can be traced to this man who can block a State Dept. appropriation at a moment's notice. Much of what is wrong with federal law enforcement and its police state trend can be traced to him, likewise. His power in the Dept of Justice is nothing to be shrugged off."

"And when McCarran wants a police state bill passed in Congress, he can have his way. The cowards who infest Capitol Hill find it easier to betray the liberties of the people than to stand up to this vindictive old man. McCarran has harassed federal employees, bulldozed government officials, terrorized the foreign-born, browbeaten labor unions, persecuted the lovers of democracy, tyrannized his critics, trampled his political enemies and arrogated to himself a tremendous segment of America's governmental apparatus. He is a bitter, aged man, filled with contempt for the people, hatred for progress."

City Budget Report Drops Bedford Hospital Fund

The long-promised \$10,000,000 Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital appears doomed unless aroused public opinion reverses the axe-slashing capital budget report submitted on Tuesday to Mayor Impellitteri by budget director Abraham B. Beame. Urging elimination of all hospital construction planned in the 1952 budget except that allocated under the \$150,000,000 bond issue referendum adopted by the voters in 1949, Beame proposed "caution" in approaching the entire 1953 Capital Budget.

Beame blamed rising construction costs and the difficulty of obtaining skilled hospital personnel at present city wage levels for his curtailment program. Between July 1, 1952, and Dec. 31, 1953, the city has \$332,454,878 available for capital authorizations, according to Beame. This figure includes Comptroller Lazarus Joseph's estimate of \$235,000,000 available for capital improvements during 1953 alone.

The Beame report rejects recommendations made two weeks ago to the Budget Director by Hospital Commissioner Marcus D. Kogel, who urged funds for the Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital. For more than three years the city has earmarked site allocations for this inter-racial hospital only to delay and pigeon-hole it.

Pressured by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, and by angry Negro families in Bedford-Stuyvesant whose children have died because of jimcrow hospital treatment, the Department of Hospitals and Borough President John

Cashmore of Brooklyn have urged funds for such a hospital.

Arthur Schutler, state executive secretary of the American Labor Party, yesterday assailed the Beame report as a "shameful abandon-

ment" of "long-standing pledges" by the administration. "The policy of City Hall appears to be millions for sewer construction graft but pennies for the public health," Schutler said.

Firemen, Enginemen Picket Chicago & Illinois Main Yard

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Striking firemen and enginemen set up picket line at Chicago & Illinois Midland's main railroad yard Friday. D. M. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, issued the strike order Thursday night in a dispute over working conditions and about 100 grievances under provisions of a new contract.

The walkout involves only 30 enginemen and firemen of the road's 175 employees, but if continued it could halt all mining at two Peabody Coal mines at Tovey and Taylorville, Ill., served solely by the C & I. M. The mines employ 1,300 workers.

The road also hauls some of the coal dug at two mines at Farmers-

ville and Pana, Ill.

The National Mediation Board asked the union in a telegram to maintain the "status quo." The telegram, sent to Robertson at Cleveland and to George Meade, Brotherhood vice-president here, said a Federal mediator would arrive here Monday.

Henry Fowler New War Mobilizer

WASHINGTON. — Henry H. Fowler, Defense Production Administrator, was named by President Truman to be the new Defense Mobilizer, filling the vacancy created last spring when Charles E. Wilson resigned.

The Worker

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President — Joseph Derman; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

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DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
	5.25	8.00	15.00
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THE WORKER	1.50	2.50	4.00

'LIBERATION' ROAD TO WAR

AVERELL HARRIMAN, a professional when it comes to inheriting a fortune but still something of an amateur at politics, blurted out the truth when he accused Dulles of stealing the "liberation" war policy from the Administration.

But, unlike Harriman, Stevenson and Truman are not amateurs. They sensed the widespread dismay which the Dulles-Eisenhower line aroused and are out to make the most of it.

Stevenson chose a Polish-American audience in Hamtramck, Mich., to accuse Dulles and Eisenhower of proposing a course which could only leave a large part of the world in the "ashes of another world war."

And Truman made the Dulles-Eisenhower "liberation" line his main target in a speech Tuesday in West Virginia.

But while Stevenson and Truman are saying a lot of true things about Dulles and Eisenhower, Harriman was also speaking the truth when he accused Dulles of plagiarizing the Truman policy with which Stevenson says he is in complete agreement.

Was it not Truman who—along with Dulles—"liberated" Greece and gave the suffering Greek people a bayonet-regime which murders trade union leaders?

Was it not Truman—along with Dulles—who decided to "liberate" Korea under a shower of napalm bombs?

The give-away in the Democratic Party's attack on the GOP is to be found right in Truman's West Virginia speech itself. There he says the hundreds of millions of people who freed themselves from the yoke of landlords and foreign bankers, will be "freed" when our "strength" is so great that the Soviet Union will quail before it.

What does this mean if not that Washington expects to deliver an ultimatum one of these days to the 800,000,000 people who have chosen a socialist way of life? And since Washington knows in advance that such an ultimatum would be rejected, it can only mean that what is really planned is a world war.

The difference between the Truman-Stevenson policy and the policy of Dulles and Eisenhower is primarily a difference on how much to say and when to say it.

The Democratic and Republican leaders, it seems, are all in a sweat to "free" what they call "enslaved peoples." How come they don't propose to liberate Puerto Rico from the yoke of Wall Street? How come they don't propose to liberate the Negro people in the South from the yoke of the landlords and the lynchers?

The whole "liberation" policy is a fraud—a plan to enslave hundreds of millions of people who have truly liberated themselves from the yoke of Wall Street and British finance capital. And to enslave American people themselves to a war program hypocritically disguised.

It is only the people themselves who can defeat this monstrous policy—a vote for the Progressive Party is part of this fight—and all voters should call upon the Administration and ALL candidates for a cease-fire immediately in Korea—the first testing-ground of this futile and bloody "liberation" policy.

SCRAP THE WHOLE SYSTEM

THE STATE DEPARTMENT has now been forced to take into account the rising indignation against its discriminatory passport policy.

As always happens, denial of constitutional rights to Communists has been extended against circles far beyond the Communists. And with each extension of the discrimination, there have been new expressions of protest.

What does the State Department propose to do now?

It is setting up an appeals apparatus for those who are denied their constitutional right to a passport. The victim will now have the privilege of presenting himself before a board and, crawling on all fours, try to prove that he is not a Communist, a near-Communist, or a person who has ever had a thought shared by some Communist.

In other words, if he is ready to get down and kiss Mr. Acheson's boots and prove that every item of State Department policy is holy to him, he might get his passport.

The whole procedure is based on a lie: that the activity of Communists is "not in the interests" of the country. And in attempting to placate an aroused public the State Department tries to spread still another lie: that it is possible to deprive Communists of their rights without doing violence to the rights of all.

The entire passport policy of the Department needs to be scrapped, as does the fascist-like McCarran Act whose "spirit" the State Department invokes in its attack upon the rights of Americans.

Stoolie

(Continued from Page 1)

containing Harry Schuermann's picture. The newspaper story told how the racketeer, after serving his prison term in the Terre Haute Federal Prison for tax fraud and paying a \$40,000 fine, agreed to pay \$115,248 tax and penalties.

Younglove, obviously shaken by the revelation of his underworld connections, waited nervously for the lawyer's next questions.

Q. You know, don't you, that both the Schuermanns were engaged in a policy racket for many years?

A. I did not know both of them were.

Q. You know Harry was known as the policy king of St. Louis?

A. I read that in the papers.

Attorney Kaufman reminded the FBI spy that he had stated his income came from cement contracting and moneys paid him by the FBI.

Younglove denied his cement contracting business was a cover-

up for other more nefarious activities.

The witness further denied his income jumped from \$10,000 to \$20,000 "when you took over Henry Schuermann's business when he died."

ALIMONY EVIDENCE

Mrs. Kaufman produced official documents of Younglove's divorce from his first wife. The witness admitted he originally agreed to pay her \$35 a month alimony. But Mrs. Kaufman observed that since February, 1951, he was paying his ex-wife \$200 a month.

Q. Didn't you agree to increase that alimony payment from \$35 a month to \$200 after your former wife told you in the presence of your attorney she had heard you were involved with the Schuermanns in their racket?

A. My wife at that time accused me of many things. That may have been one of them. It is true she mentioned it.

Younglove said that following that meeting with the attorney and his former wife he also gave her the deed to a house worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000 and a 1950 Mercury automobile.

Defense attorney Frank Serri told the court earlier that the defense had evidence Younglove may be a drug addict and was involved in illicit drug traffic. Attorney Kaufman quizzed the witness on this matter.

Q. Is it not true your wife charged you in addition to the policy racket with the sale of narcotics?

A. I don't know she made those charges.

Q. Didn't her lawyer advise you she charged you with being involved in the sale of narcotics?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Think a little bit?

A. I don't recall it.

Q. Didn't your wife tell you she had you followed and you were observed in your truck mak-

ing frequent visits to beauty parlors and taverns for the sale of narcotics?

A. I don't recall that.

The defense had earlier offered the theory that Younglove could have possibly been recruited as an FBI witness through involvement in the narcotic traffic.

KNEW OF CONCEALMENT

The FBI spy admitted he knew his close friend Harry Schuermann was charged with concealing assets from his rackets by placing his property in the names of other persons. He denied that a \$48,000 house he purchased last April, a month before Harry Schuermann agreed to settle his \$100,000 tax case, was bought with the racketeer's money.

Asked if he entered the real estate deal to raise \$23,000 in cash to help pay the ex-convict's tax settlement, the witness replied:

"I didn't see Harry Schuermann; I didn't give him any money. I didn't intend to."

Younglove's fabrications about "Communist sabotage," "revolution" and "force and violence" was dramatically impeached during dramatic cross-examination by three defense counsel.

The trial, the first phase of which ended with Younglove's appearance, began March 31. The defense at that time challenged the jury system as hand-picked and prejudiced to the defendants. Judge Dimock rejected the jury challenge April 15.

Selection of the jury was completed April 23. The prosecution called the anti-labor spy Louis F. Budenz, its first witness, April 28. All 10 witnesses called by the government were anti-labor informers.

None of the testimony of this motley crew implicated any of the 15 defendants in any advocacy of force and violence to overthrow the U. S. government. Judge Dimock, however, permitted the stories of the stoolpigeons to remain in evidence, despite the fact the prosecuting attorneys failed to connect them with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and her 14 co-defendants.

The trial record totals more than 5,000 typewritten pages of testimony and legal arguments.

Biggest Dog Dies

LONDON.—Peter of Midford, believed to be Britain's biggest dog, died Friday of a stroke on the eve of his fourth birthday. Peter was a 200-pound St. Bernard.

State CIO

(Continued from Page 3)

the board for a later endorsement. Some of his group were against yielding openly to Quill, and he added that such surrender would be "the end of the CIO."

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions acted upon by the convention called for repeal of the Smith and McCarran thought-control laws, repeal of Taft-Hartley and its replacement by another law; a vigorous support of CIO's political action; a civil rights program that includes a Federal FEPC and a Senate cloture rule; effective price and rent control; repeal of the Hughes-Brees amendments to the unemployment insurance laws and a general improvement in jobless insurance and social security legislation; a federal health program; state federal aid to education; \$1.25 an hour minimum wage, and repeal of the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act.

The foreign policy resolution submitted by the board is a 100 percent endorsement of the Truman pro-war line.

LOW MORALE

If the spirit of the convention is a measure of the morale generally in the CIO unions as the election campaign gets into its last lap, then the situation must be quite sad. The first day's sessions passed without a sign of warmup among the 971 delegates, only about half of whom were in evidence at sessions.

Most of them have been sitting on their hands. Little attention is given speakers. The delegates are mostly local and regional officials and have always gone down the line with the administration. But you get a feeling they want something fresh.

The speeches of Louis Hollander, the president and a number of guests, were in the main appeals for an all-out election campaign. But they monotonously repeat each other. The delegates, men and women who are expected to deliver in the election districts, have come with the hope of getting some fresh ammunition. But they seem disappointed. They have been hearing for the most part a line from the platform that reminds them of the defeats of the past, and more red-baiting and praise for the Truman war policy than they care to listen to those days.

POLITICAL SPLIT

The split in the CIO over the state senatorial candidacy has not added to the enthusiasm of the delegates. While most delegates say they have little use for Brooklyn Borough president John Cashmere as a candidate for the Senate, they also seem lost because they are not given a "practical" alternative. They say the "neutrality" position will give the Senate victory to Ives by default, bolster Eisenhower and leave the Democratic forces in the state, most of which are endorsed by unions, without a head for the ticket.

The atmosphere here seems to reflect the picture in other places. Addressing the delegates, David J. McDonald secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers of America, said:

"We have a bit of recession in so far as political action is concerned. I have noticed it everywhere in the country."

He said it also reflected in the low number of dollars contributed to the Political Action Committee of the CIO.

But the tendency of the speeches is to lecture down to the people and blame the members for underestimating the election. None of the speakers admitted that the leadership might take same blame for just hanging on to the Democratic political machine and for polluting the air with redbaiting while themselves shouting against "McCarthyism." It doesn't seem to enter their minds that the voter, especially the labor voter, is also looking for peace and is not attracted to cam-

Davis

(Continued from Page 1)

to join in a great organized crusade for peace.

THE FERMENT among the voters, reflected by their warmth and response to the Davis and Gerson canvassers, and the swift completion of nominating petition goals, also showed their readiness to strike election blows against the twin-engined steamroller of the Eisenhower-Stevenson and Truman-Dulles war machines. In both campaigns hundreds of workers who discussed the issues with canvassers expressed disgust, fear and anger at the bipartisan conspiracy and revealed a readiness to act on local issues.

In Harlem's 11th A.D. more than 3,000 voters signed the Freedom Party nominating petitions for Benjamin J. Davis. The signatures were those of Democrats, Republicans, Liberals, American Laborites and independent voters.

From Aug. 1 to Labor Day the people of Harlem through their signatures made a daily pledge to fight for peace and wrote out their opposition to the thought-control hysteria which has made Davis an imprisoned victim of the infamous Smith Act. The Davis Freedom Party signature drive echoed the amnesty campaign which preceded it and the cry "Free Ben Davis" rang through Harlem with renewed fervor and determination.

Both the Davis and Gerson campaigns—the latter a whirlwind 12-day door-to-door drive which topped by far the required 3,000 nominating signatures—brought the major election issues directly into the homes of thousands of voters. Workers, middle-class and professional citizens, small homeowners and merchants, tenants, consumers, knew that Davis was a Negro Communist leader, knew that Gerson was one of 16 working-class defendants at Foley Square, knew of their records, knew of their program, knew of their struggles—and rarely, if ever, was the door slammed, rarely were the campaigners provoked, seldom were they red-baited.

Instead, the discussions around the candidates and their persecution under the Smith Act (the overwhelming unity against this fascist law was a highlight of canvassing experiences) led to other issues. Voters bitterly denounced the drafting of their sons, the high prices, the soaring rents, the graft and corruption in both major parties; they expressed anger at jimcrow conspiracies and attacks on minorities; they commented caustically on record war profits and their own wage-frozen earnings.

The Freedom Party ballot fight in Harlem for Davis and the People's Party drive for Gerson in Brooklyn were giant bridges joining the Negro and white masses in the fight for free speech, free thought, peace and security. The combined total of approximately 8,000 signatures for the two workingclass victims of the Smith Act was a warning to the warmakers that the American people are speaking up—loudly!

paigners who boast of Truman's Korea policy.

McDonald, in his speech, made his main pitch on support of Stevenson as the way for the U. S. to "retain world leadership" and defeat the "beast of communism." Far from promising peace, he saw war on communism for many years come. "We will have many Koreans," he said. Even those who support that line sat cold in their seats, you could almost feel their thoughts—how can you hand that line to the men and women in the shops and get their votes?

If the New York state leaders of the CIO really want to make an impression on the election campaign they will have to get away from the hack line handed them by the hack politicians of the Democratic Party.

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what's on
FRIDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Tawny Pipet." Britain gives itself the bird. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

SUNDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Tawny Pipet." Britain gives itself the bird. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

Coming
THE URGENT TRUTH in the Rosenberg Case: Bring your friends to a public meeting by the New Jersey Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Thursday evening, Sept. 11 at 8, Wideway Hall, 929 Broad St., Newark, New Jersey. No admission charge. Speakers: Rabbi Dr. Meyer Sharf, Howard Fast, Rev. I. C. Collins, Mrs. Helen Sobell, David Alman, Mrs. Lottie Gordon.
HEAR DR. ALPHAEUS HUNTON speak on "South Africa Today"—see film "South Africa Uncensored"—Friday, Sept. 12, 8 p.m. Malin Studios, 225 W. 46th St. Auspices: N. Y. Student Division LYL.
A FORUM you can't afford to miss "The Virus of White Chauvinism," hear Leon Wofsy, National Chairman LYL, Friday, Sept. 12—7:30 at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Donation 35c. Manhattan LYL.

L.Y.L.
SEPTEMBER
10th

GARMENT and HEADWEAR WORKERS' RALLY
for the Repeal of the Smith Act and
Celebration of the 62nd Birthday of
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
Program: MORRIS CARNOVSKY, Broadway and Hollywood Star
Invited speaker: DR. HERBERT APTHEKER
HOTEL CAPITOL • Wednesday, Sept. 10th
8th Ave. & 51st Street 6:30 P.M. • Adm. 50¢

MANHATTAN
presents
A FORUM
The Virus of White Chauvinism
Guest Speaker: **LEON WOFSY** Nat'l Chairman, L. Y. L.
Friday, September 12th YUGOSLAV HALL
7:30 P. M. 405 WEST 41st ST. (Bet. 8th and 9th Aves.)
Refreshments DONATION 35¢ Entertainment
MANHATTAN LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE, EDUCATIONAL DEPT., 217 West 125th St., N. Y. C.

By LESTER RODNEY

ALONG ABOUT THIS TIME in September fans start thinking—and sometimes even arguing—about the individual player awards, the two Rookies of the Year and the two Most Valuable Players.

Last season, to refresh the memory, the official rookie awards went to Willie Mays of the Giants and Gil McDougald of the Yanks. The latter was the cause of a big rhubarb, since most fans, and most sports writers, thought Orestes Minoso of the White Sox was the A. L.'s top first year man, a contention amply supported by the statistics. In the poll conducted by 'Sporting News' of the entire membership of the Baseball Writers Association, Minoso won hands down. The "official" award is made by a selected committee of the writers.

The "Most Valuable" were Roy Campanella of the Dodgers and Larry Berra of the Yanks and there wasn't much argument here. Campy, whom even Berra-supporters concede to be the top catcher of his time, was generally regarded as the game's Most Valuable.

This year, perhaps the most certain of the four awards is Brooklyn pitcher Joe Black as National League Rookie of the Year. And if Chicago's Hank Sauer has a poor September and Black keeps on with his phenomenal relief pitching, why the rookie from Plainfield, N.J. may be in line for the league's Most Valuable too, though a pitcher doesn't often rate this one.

WORKER READERS may recall a Scoreboard in April de-

on the SCOREBOARD

No Question About N.L. Rookie of Year

voted to an interview with the then virtually unknown Joe Black. The tall 27-year-old Negro star, who is a graduate of Morgan State and a veteran of three year's Army service in World War II, hardly was thinking of himself as an ace relief specialist in April. In the first place he had only one year of organized ball in back of him and was "just learning to pitch." For another, rookies rarely become great relief artists, since the main requirements are control, poise and experience.

Joe Black had the control and the poise. He had another important essential for the job, courage. And his high intelligence, application to mastering a job, and ability to quickly absorb the subtleties from the smart pitchers on the staff and in the league made up for his lack of experience. He also was fortunate of course, in having a catcher like Campanella to help his development.

It was almost a month before Black's value began to sneak up on Manager Dressen. Until a day in Chicago in June, he had been thrown into "mop up" roles in one sided defeats and no particular attention was paid to the string of innings he compiled without yielding an unearned run. The day in Chicago saw starter Ben Wade falter typically in the 8th with Brooklyn ahead 3-2. For the first time Black came into a close game. With the potential tying run on 3rd, he fanned Eddie Misis and went on to retire the Cubs in the 9th to save the game, fanning two dangerous left hand-

ed hitters, Dee Fondy and Toby Atwell, to end it. You may remember hearing the cheers over the radio from the half of the Wrigley Field customers who root for the Dodgers against the home team.

That was his start as a relief ace. As of this writing, Black has won eleven and lost two—making him the second winningest Dodger pitcher and without having started a single game! But this statistic is not the real story. Says Dressen: "As far as I'm concerned his record is really 20-3. I know of nine games he directly saved for us in addition to the 11 he got credit for. And I can remember only one he's blown."

BLACK IS EASILY the most important member of the pennant bound Brooklyn pitching staff. He rates a tremendous bonus raise way over his puny \$6,000 contract. There are few if any harder workers in the game. Although most of his relief jobs are of short duration, he is always on call, warming up many times he is not needed. And since Dressen no longer was his ace in any but a tight situation where the Dodgers have a chance to win, every time he comes in to pitch (44 times to date) he is in a crisis situation and has to bear down with everything he has from the first pitch.

In style as a relief pitcher, Black is more like Joe Page, ex-Yankee fireman, than Hugh Casey, former Dodger relief ace (though Page is a lefthander and Casey was a righthander). Black throws hard and he throws strikes. The "small hitters" don't get many hits off him. He overpowers them with his controlled speed. And there are a lot of "small hitters" in every batting order. He does all right with the "big hitters" too, as his record shows. Joe has only a dinky little curve, due to a stiff middle finger on his right hand, the result of an Army accident, which prevents him from throwing a normal curve. Players tell me he is not as blindly fast as Allie Reynolds, Don Newcombe and such. But when you throw as hard as Black does, and throw it low or high with impeccable control, you don't have to be any faster.

The son of a Plainfield auto mechanic, Jos is married and has a daughter and a son. He recalls starting to play ball at seven when he picked up discarded bats broken by the men and cut them in half "because I didn't know then that they made little bats for kids." A psycholo-

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gy major at Morgan State on an athletic scholarship and the GI Bill, he hopes to take some post graduate courses at Chicago U. starting this winter.

Chicago fellow students will be saying good morning to the National League's Rookie of the Year . . . and the way a lot of Dodgers are thinking, to a man who also helped pitch Brooklyn to its first World Series victory.

Truckdrivers in Jersey Strike Win Pay Hike

NEWARK, N. J.—A four-day strike of 3,500 truck drivers in Essex and Union counties ended Friday when AFL teamsters accepted a two-year contract.

Truckers in Middlesex, Monmouth and Mercer counties are still on strike.

The contract between Local 478 of the Teamster Union and three trucking associations gives workers a 20-cent hourly wage boost and another 5 cents in fringe benefits. The drivers walked out Monday to back demands for a 26½-cent package boost.

Under the pact, the work week was cut from 48 to 40 hours and time-and-one-half guaranteed for Saturday work. Hugh Sheridan, New York truck operator, was named impartial chairman for arbitration of disputes.

Local 478 members ratified the contract by an overwhelming voice vote shortly after midnight Thursday.

A spokesman for Local 469 of Perth Amboy said its members would "stand pat" on demands for a 5-cent hourly increase package.

Jack Friedland, counsel for the local, said no resumption of negotiations could be expected until the mid-Jersey Carriers Association boosts its last offer of 8 cents.



Name Negroes

(Continued from Page 4)

candidate has been nominated for Congress by an old-guard party and the campaign of George W. Thomas on the Republican ticket to unseat the reactionary Congresswoman Edna Kelly from the 10th C. D. is the direct result of a sweeping all-party rank and file movement to force the major political county leadership to recognize the demand for adequate Negro representation. Initiated by the Kings County ALP the Negro representation fight in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area won such militant backing that it swept aside the resistance of the GOP leaders and gave the Negro people its first borough congressional standard-bearer on either of the two major party tickets.

Like the initiative from the Manhattan ALP and the Independent non-partisan committee to elect a Negro to the State Senate which forced dissident anti-Tammany Democrats to name Mr. Archibald, the Thomas candidacy is another indication of the mounting struggle by the Negro people, crossing party lines and strata of the population, to smash the bi-partisan conspiracy which denies to millions of Negroes their right to political spokesmen in every field of office.

Leading the crusade for Negro representation, of course, is the great figure of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, the Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President, the only Negro woman even mentioned by any party for that office. Her leadership for civil rights and against the jimcrow, poll-tax, second-class citizenship program of both major parties for the Negro people, has inspired thousands of Negroes and whites wherever she has spoken to spur local movements for Negro representation within the major parties.

ITU FARLEY

CINCINNATI (FP).—The Intl. Typographical Union (AFL) ended its centennial convention here on a strong anti-Taft-Hartley note.

EAT Goulash, Shaahlik, Lasagna
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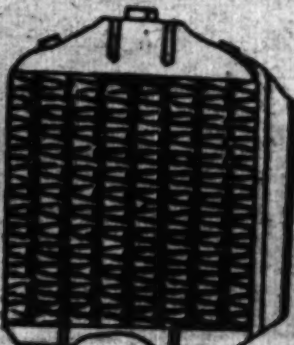
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AFL, NAACP Fought Judge Who Turned Down Appeal of Baltimore Smith Act Defendants

TWENTY-TWO YEARS AGO the American Federation of Labor and the NAACP took up the cudgels in a bitter but successful fight to keep off the Supreme Court bench a judge they denounced as a reactionary enemy of Labor and the Negro people. A little more than a month ago, that same judge—John J. Parker of North Carolina—presiding over the U. S. court of appeals for the Fourth Circuit, handed down a decision upholding the frameup conviction of the Baltimore Smith Act defendants.

The "crime" of the defendants was that they had fought for ending the war in Korea. They had supported labor's demands for higher wages and better working conditions. They had battled for the rights of the Negro people.

What justice could they expect from a trusted Tory whose life history is a record of open and unashamed struggle to prohibit Negroes from voting and to prevent workers from joining trade unions.

IT WAS HERBERT HOOVER who, in 1930, as President of the United States nominated Parker for the Supreme Court. It was John L. Lewis, William Green and Walter White who led the fight against his confirmation.

Green declared at that time that Judge Parker had sought to make a crime of "peaceful persuasion, free assembly and free speech."

As Circuit Court Judge, Parker in 1927 upheld a sweeping anti-labor injunction in the notorious Red Jacket Coal Company case in

which United Mine organizers were permanently forbidden to enter Logan and Mingo counties, West Virginia, to organize coal miners. In that decision Parker gave judicial approval to the so-called "yellow dog contract" under which employers at that time were binding their workers never to join a union.

John L. Lewis, in opposing Parker's elevation to the Supreme Court, said to the Senate: "Why lay another lash across the tortured shoulders of the struggling mine workers by placing in a position of vastly increased power a man who would operate American industry with bondservants."

Green testified before a Senate committee that Parker "has shown a judicial state of mind which betrays a bias in favor of powerful corporations and against the interest of the people. . . . Judge Parker placed property rights above and superior to human rights."

More than a thousand letters and telegrams poured into the Senate from trade unions and Negro organizations protesting Parker's appointment.

The NAACP submitted more than a hundred affidavits from North Carolina Negroes showing that as a Republican candidate for governor of the state and as leader of the North Carolina GOP, Parker had sought to deprive Negro voters of the franchise. He had urged an amendment to the state constitution to include the notorious "grandfather clause" which other southern states had used to rob the Negro people of the right to vote.

"If I should be elected governor of North Carolina and find that my

election was due to one Negro vote, I would immediately resign," Parker was quoted as saying in a campaign speech.

"THE NEGRO AS A CLASS does not desire to enter politics," Parker stated. "The Republican Party of North Carolina does not desire him to do so. We recognize the fact that he has not yet reached the stage in his development when he can share the burdens and responsibilities of government. . . . The participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and a danger to both races."

These statements were made by Parker in 1920. But 10 years later when the Negro people recalled them in Parker's record and opposed his appointment to the Supreme Court, they were visited by Parker's crowd and threatened with force and violence if they continued their opposition.

A New York Times headlined the story in its edition of April 25, 1930, as follows: "Walter White says Parker men threaten North Carolina Negroes to keep quiet." White telegraphed Gov. Car-

diner in Raleigh demanding protection for Negro citizens who opposed Parker's nomination or who refused to sign testimonials for the anti-Negro judge requested by his white henchmen.

THE ANGRY PROTESTS of labor, the Negro people and the liberal elements carried the day and Parker failed to get the coveted seat on the Supreme Bench. But he has continued to occupy a judgeship in the Court of Appeals from which he has been able to impose his reactionary prejudices upon the states of the Fourth Circuit.

Only a few months ago he issued a ruling dismissing a challenge to the jimcrow school system of North Carolina.

His decision in the Baltimore Smith Act case was what might have been expected from a sworn enemy of democracy. It held that mere membership in the Communist Party was evidence of guilt for "conspiring to overthrow the government." It held explicitly that the First Amendment protec-

tion of the rights of a free press did not extend to Marxist classics.

As William Green declared 22 years ago, Judge Parker has ruled to make a crime of "peaceful persuasion, free assembly and free speech."

Urge Jewish-Americans Act

PITTSBURGH.—In an appeal to Jewish-American citizens here to support the fight for the release on bail of Steve Nelson during his appeal, the local Civil Rights Congress emphasizes that the constant denial to the defendant of his constitutional rights of a fair and impartial trial are of "special concern."

The appeal urges Jewish-Americans to demand that District Attorney James Malone free Nelson on bail during his appeal and asks them to get their friends to do likewise.

FREEDOM PICNIC TO MARK GURLEY FLYNN'S BIRTHDAY

THE BEST Hungarian goulash cook in New York City is all set to dish out 1,000 servings of her creation next Sunday, at the Grape Festival in Castle Hill Gardens, Bronx.

"It'll be very good," Mrs. Cusie Berkowitz of the Bronx, promises modestly. "After all, I've cooked for thousands of people who came to the Grape Festival for the last 20 years."

She has already supervised the buying of over 200 pounds of meat and potatoes to go into the four huge pots installed at the picnic grounds on 2 Castle Hill Ave. Her corps of assistant cooks are ready to carve up the meat and vegetables early Sunday morning, before the crowd arrives.

The Grape Festival, an annual event conducted by the Hungarian Daily Journal for 35 years is a carry over from an old Hungarian

custom. It celebrates the harvesting of the grapes and opens the wine making season.

Over 400 pounds of grapes will be hung from the rafters of the picnic hall at Castle Hill Gardens. Games around the custom of jumping for the grapes will be carried on by members of the Hungarian Daily Journal's festival committee.

The committee has widened the festival and included a birthday picnic in honor of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's 62nd birthday on its activities. Birthday gifts to Miss Flynn, the foremost woman labor organizer in the country, now defending herself in the courtroom against trumped up Smith Act charges, will be presented at the festival.

Activities will run from 9 a.m. to dusk, and include dancing to Allan Tresser's orchestra, and an Hungarian Gypsy ensemble; singing by Martha Schlammé and Leon Bibb and other Broadway stars; a children's olympics; games for adults, and outstanding speakers.


Castle Hill Gardens can be reached by Lexington Ave. Pelham Bay subway to Castle Hill station, and then a bus to the picnic grounds. By car, it can be reached by going on Bruckner Blvd. to Castle Hill Ave.

Mrs. Berkowitz's goulash will be ready for all festival goers. "I don't know what makes it so good," "It's a secret. You have to taste it, that's all."

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Happy 62nd Birthday Elizabeth Gurley Flynn



In 1906, when you were 16, you made your first speech on "Women's Rights." A year later you helped free the immortal Bill Haywood and other Western mine leaders.

In 1909, 1910, you fought the good fight for free speech at Spokane, Wash., and Missoula, Mont., and a man named Joe Hill, a poet, wrote of you:

"Her hands may be hardened with labor
And her dress may not be fine
But a heart in her bosom is beating
That is true to her people and her kind."

In 1911, you helped lead the unemployed in New York in a fight for jobs. At Lawrence, Mass., and Paterson, N. J., in 1912 and 1913 you walked the picket lines in textile strikes which have become historic.

In 1916, you were a leader in the defense of Eugene Debs and other Socialists in the "Red-Scare" of the post-World War I era.

You were one of the first to go to the aid of Sacco and Vanzetti. Vanzetti called you "my great and good friend."

You were the chairman of the International Labor Defense which led the battle to free the men of Scottsboro and Angelo Herndon.

You've toured the country for 50 years, fighting here, there and everywhere—for freedom, for justice, for bread, for honor, for dignity, against oppression and for equality. You left your mark everywhere, a mark representing your deep love for your country and its people, a mark history, no matter how distorted, can deny.

Today, at 62, rich in your memories, you stand in the dock, with 14 others, fighting the notorious Smith Act, because you spoke up for peace.

Yes, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, you were born with the spoon of freedom in your mouth, a symbol placed there by your Irish parents who fed you stories of the fight for Irish independence.

Today, after a lifetime of fighting for the freedom and rights of others—you need our help.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, I'm sending you my bit right now. Who could deny you?

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